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Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1860.

GRAND WIGWAM RALLY THIS EVENING.

Judge Howe, of Wisconsin, and E. C. Larned, Esq., Will Speak.

There will be a Republican Mass Meeting at the Wigwam this evening, which, we trust every man will attend who possibly can. The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. TIMOTHY O. HOWE, of Green Bay, one of the ablest Republicans in the Northwest, and by E. C. LARNED, Esq., of this city. Let there be a grand rally preparatory to the great demonstration of Tuesday next.

Grand Rally in Will.

The Republicans of Will and adjacent counties will hold a grand Mass Meeting at Joliet on the 10th of October.

Senator TRUMBULL,
Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY,
Hon. RICHARD YATES,
Hon. LEONARD SWETT,
Gov. KOERNER,
Esq. H. KREISMANN,

will address the meeting. A general invitation to all Wide Awake companies is extended to be present and join in the grand parade of the evening.

It is intended to make this one of the noblest rallies of the campaign. Let every one go who can, and see what the lovers of Lincoln and liberty are doing in the spot which Douglas calls the Oasis of Northern Illinois.

WALKER THE UN-SHOT.

Walker, William Walker the gray-eyed, has not been shot so much as he ought to have been. He has made his appearance in New Orleans with no more holes in his skin than are essential. He will have an opportunity to read several thousand unfavorable biographies of himself, and he will probably be surprised to find what a public relish has been manifested for his obituary.

A BELL-EVERETT ITEM.

Our dispatches announce the fact, (interesting and instructive to Bell-Everett men,) that the Douglas and Breckinridge factions in Virginia are coming together for the purpose of taking that State from Bell. If the fusion is successful, of course it puts Mr. Bell *hors du combat* in the Old Dominion, and leaves Mr. Everett quite out of the ring as one of the two highest candidates before the Senate, if the election should unfortunately go to that body. It is stated with some plausibility that the result of the election in Maine, so different from the assurances given by Mr. Douglas himself to his adherents in Virginia, has been very potent in sending his supporters back to the regular organization of the party.

THE LAST GAG.

The Dry Goods Fusion Committee of New York city, in conjunction with Dean Richmond, representing the Douglas State Committee, have sliced up the Douglas electoral ticket in that State in precisely the proper way to smash their own machine and give Lincoln a hundred thousand plurality in the State. The thing was done by taking off seven Douglasites and putting in their places *four* names from the Breckinridge electoral ticket and three persons picked up in the street. The ultimatum of the Breckinridge party represented by James T. Brady, their candidate for Governor, was that the seven should all be taken from the regular Breckinridge ticket. This was refused by Richmond, who was, in fact, opposed to having any dealings with the concern over the way. The Committee accordingly hatched a compromise, as above stated, the first result of which was the tremendous anti-Douglas speech of Mr. Brady at Albany, noticed in our telegraph column yesterday. The ticket will now probably fall to pieces very fast and the demoralization will extend to Pennsylvania and other parts of the country where the Democracy are even now uncertain whether they stand on their heads or their heels.

BALANCING ACCOUNTS.

There are, in round numbers, about 10,000 Republican voters in this city, of whom not less than 3,800 are of German nativity. Some estimates make the number of Germans more and some less than *one* third of the entire party vote. We think the actual proportion is about as 3,000 to 7,000.

In the recent County Convention there were nine offices to be filled. If the rule which prevails in business partnerships, when dividends are declared, had been followed, our German friends would have had *three* of these places. Instead of that they have *one*. The county ticket is made up as follows:

AMERICANS.	GERMAN.
Wm. B. Ogden.	A. C. Hesing.
J. Y. Scammon.	
Wm. H. Brown.	
Homer Wilmarth.	
S. M. Wilson.	
Wm. L. Church.	
Carlos Haven.	
Wm. James.	

This will not strike men accustomed to ciphering as an overpayment to the German division of the party, especially if we consider that the office for which Mr. Hesing is nominated is only of two years duration and that he will be ineligible for the succeeding term. This disproportion becomes considerably greater if we regard Mr. Hesing as a representative of the entire foreign element in the Republican party.

If it is conceded that Mr. Hesing is competent, faithful, capable and a zealous worker in the Republican cause, which nobody pretends to question, we submit that the hearty and unanimous support of the party is due to him. And we take occasion to add that he will be elected by one of the largest majorities ever cast for a candidate for Sheriff in the county.

EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

If diplomacy can unravel the tangled thread of European politics, it will achieve its greatest modern feat. At present there seems to be no prospect other than that the sword will be appealed to and that a general European war will follow. Garibaldi takes Sicily, marches on Naples, forces the retirement of the King and sets up a Provisional Government in the name of Victor Emanuel. The Pope remonstrates and resists, calls upon Catholic powers to send their aid, and then marches his Irish brigade and other foreign mercenaries, with the renegade Republican, General Lamoriciere, at their head, to reduce the revolted provinces in the North. These having a compact with Sardinia, appeal to her for help. Cavour dispatches a corp to their assistance; Lamoriciere is shut up in Ancona, on the Adriatic; Pesaro, occupied by Papal troops, is assaulted and taken, and a general row—from the advance of Garibaldi from the South, and the march of the Sardinians from the North, Rome being between these, the upper and nether mill-stones—is at hand. Meanwhile, the position of France is doubtful. Napoleon has the sagacity to see what is at hand—the expulsion of the Pope and nationalization of Italy—but lacks the inclination or the courage to interfere. England is content to let the good work go on, and will not see the revolution checked by the efforts of foreign powers to put it down. Austria fears for Venetia, but fears muttering Hungary most. Russia growls in tones which all translate into prophecies of good to themselves. Prussia does little or nothing but scold. All the people of Continental Europe are in a state of excitement and exasperation; and nothing but an immediate cause is needed to bring back again the scenes of 1848. This is the situation, and these are the difficulties, which Diplomacy must overcome. London telegrams say that a general war is not looked for; but that some arrangement, like that of Villa Franca, will bring a solution of the questions by which courts and cabinets are appalled. We shall see, if Magenta and Solferino do come first. In the meantime—Long live Garibaldi!

COMMERCIAL NEWS BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Yesterday the wheat market was kept in an unsettled and excited state, because of a very serious discrepancy in the dispatches regarding the Liverpool markets brought by the *Anglo-Saxon*. In the early part of the day private dispatches were received quoting a decline of 6d. on wheat and 1s. on flour; but in the afternoon the published dispatches reported "wheat firm at full prices," without, however, giving quotations. We were in hopes that the Associated Press would have supplied us with fuller information in the evening dispatches; but up to the time of going to press nothing more definite was received. The are voluminous concerning the movements of the Prince of Wales and other matters of but little real importance to this community; but terribly meagre and unsatisfactory about those matters which more or less concern every man, woman and child in the country.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

Where to Get Them.

We are in frequent receipt of inquiries for a list of the various Republican Campaign Documents that can be procured in Chicago. In answer to these letters, and for the information of all others who wish to obtain documents, we publish the following list which can be furnished from the rooms of the Republican State Central Committee, viz:

Campaign Biography of Abraham Lincoln; 32 pages, two cents per copy.

A tract compiled by the Secretary, exhibiting the Political Record of Stephen A. Douglas, selected from his political speeches.

A tract compiled by the Secretary, comprising letter of Edward Bates, the three National platforms, and eight other topics.

Biographies of Lincoln and Hamlin in German, together with the three National Platforms.

SPEECHES IN ENGLISH.

EIGHT PAGES.

Lincoln's Cooper Institute Speech.
Richard Yates' Springfield Speech.
Free Homes for Free Men—G. A. Grow.
Shall the Territories be Africanized—James Harlan.
Slavery in the Territories—B. F. Wade.
The Barbarism of Slavery—Owen Lovejoy.
The Homestead Bill—M. S. Wilkinson.
Douglas and Popular Sovereignty—Carl Schurz's Springfield Speech.
Southern Sectionalism—John Hickman.
Address—Montgomery Blair.
Revenue and Expenditures—John Sherman.
The Claims of Agriculture—John Carey.
Bill and Report Repealing the Slave Code of New Mexico—John A. Bingham.
The Republican Party a Necessity—Charles F. Adams.
Resigning his Position as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and reasons for leaving the Democratic Party—Hannibal Hamlin.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

The Republican Party the Conservators of the Union—Speech of Wm. H. Seward in the Senate, Feb. 29, 1860, together with Trumbull's reply to Douglas on the same occasion.
Seizure of Arsenals at Harper's Ferry, Va., and Liberty, Mo.—Lyman Trumbull.
Admission of Kansas—M. J. Parrott.
Slavery in the Territories—Jacob Collamer.
Carl Schurz's Great Speech in St. Louis.
CARL SCHURZ'S GREAT SPEECH AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.
The Calhoun Revolution, Its Basis and its Progress—J. R. Doolittle.
In Defence of the North and Northern Laborers—Hannibal Hamlin.

THIRTY TWO PAGES.

Thomas Corwin's Great Speech.
Success of the Calhoun Revolution: The Constitution Changed and Slavery Nationalized by the Usurpations of the Supreme Court—J. M. Ashley.
The Barbarism of Slavery—Charles Sumner.

SPEECHES IN GERMAN.

EIGHT PAGES.

Lincoln's Cooper Institute Speech.
John Hickman's Great Speech in Concert Hall, Philadelphia.
Free Homes for Free Men—G. A. Grow.
Shall the Territories be Africanized—James Harlan.
Who have Violated Compromises—John Hickman.
Douglas and Popular Sovereignty—Carl Schurz's Massachusetts Speech.
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Seizure of the Arsenals at Harper's Ferry, Va., and Liberty, Mo., and in Vindication of the Republican Party—Lyman Trumbull.
The State of the Country—Wm. H. Seward.
Carl Schurz's Great Speech in St. Louis.
Lands for the Landless—A Tract.

THIRTY TWO PAGES.

The Barbarism of Slavery—Charles Sumner.

OTHER DOCUMENTS.

Republican Platforms—English and German; 50 cents per hundred.

The Three National Platforms, with Jefferson Davis's Senate Resolutions, in German; 60 cents per hundred.

The Committee will obtain for those who prepay for the same:

The Debates of Lincoln and Douglas in 1858; 268 pages; price (bound) 50 cents, unbound 35 cents.

Proceedings of the National Republican Convention—A verbatim report, embracing the official roll of delegates, with the post office address of each—44 pages; price 3 cents per copy.

The Dred Scott Decision in full—104 pages; price 20 cents per copy.

"South and North; or Impressions Received during a trip to Cuba and the South"—An interesting and instructive book, by Rev. J. S. C. Abbott—352 pages; price 30 cents per copy.

A Political Handbook for the Campaign, compiled by John F. Cleveland of the N. Y. *Tribune*, embracing election returns by counties in all the State for 1859, 1858, 1856, 1852, 1848, 1844 and 1840; together with a sketch of each National nominating Convention since 1830, and a large variety of valuable matter; price $1 per copy (substantially bound)

"Facts for the People," a Republican Manual for the Campaign, by I. Codding—A valuable compilation for speakers; 74 pages, price 15 cents per copy.

A Review of Southern Aggressions on the North, by a member of the Chicago Bar, formerly a citizen of Kentucky—An able argument; 51 pages, price 15 cents per copy.

The cost of such documents as are unpriced can be learned, and all orders will be filled by addressing HON. N. B. JUDD, Chicago, Ill.

Hurlburt of Belvidere.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

SYCAMORE, Sept. 26, 1860.

We had a rousing time last night. On Monday night, one Van Buren, of the Chicago bar, spoke upon *Squatterinity* to the great delight of the Douglasites. Hon. Stephen A. Hurlburt, of Belvidere, being in attendance on our court, consented last night to reply to the Van Buren aforesaid. It was one of the happiest efforts of Mr. Hurlburt's life. He surpassed himself—speaking for over two hours, and holding the audience spell-bound. I have heard Mr. H. many times, but never have I known him do so well before. At times he was exceedingly eloquent. His historical review of the territorial question was one of the most complete yet made this season. He carried the crowd by storm. There was nothing left of your Van Buren; or, I may add, of Dred Scott Squatterism, after Hurlburt took his hands off. "Roll on the Republican ball."

WALDO.

U. S. FAIR AT CINCINNATI.—The National Fair held at Cincinnati, from all accounts, seems to have been comparatively a failure. Great dissatisfaction prevails in regard to the way the awards were made. Public expectations were not realized, and the receipts of the Fair fell far below what was expected, showing that the attendance was light. An investigation into the causes of the deficit is going on. The general management of the Fair is reported as being bad. The exhibition in every respect was inferior to that in Chicago last year.

☞ Rock county, Wisconsin, contains 36,941 inhabitants. In 1850 it was 20,727. The city of Janesville has a population of 7,805 and Beloit 4,078. Rock is the best county in Wisconsin. The number of farms in the county is 3,163.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN BOSTON.—The Prince of Wales having "set foot" in our country, is now making his rapid tour. He will reach Boston in about three weeks. The arrangements for his reception are now in progress. Our authorities intend to treat him with becoming courtesy, but not bore him with attentions. A little, and that which is good and hearty, will be more acceptable, we doubt not, than that which is perpetual, overwhelming and without discrimination. The following is a brief outline of the programme, revised somewhat from our former account:

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17.—Arrival of the Prince and Suite at Longwood. Escort into town by the First Battalion of Light Dragoons, Major W. F. White.

THURSDAY, Oct. 18.—Review on the Common of the First Division augmented by troops from different parts of the State, in the forenoon. In the afternoon a festival at the Music Hall, of the school children, with vocal music by the children and instrumental music by the Germania Band. Ball in the evening at the Boston Theatre, and in the name of the citizens.

FRIDAY, Oct. 19.—Visit Cambridge and Harvard College. Ride in the vicinity. In the evening a Banquet given by the City Government. (Probably a grand torchlight procession.)

SATURDAY, Oct. 20.—Departure of the Prince and Suite for Portland. Escort, &c. &c.

The ladies are already laying traps in which to catch the Prince's hand at the ball. The competition will no doubt be keen, and the result (to the victors) the "proudest moment of their lives."—*Boston Atlas & Bee*.

Fused at Last.

The Dry Goods Electoral ticket was completed yesterday by Mr. Henry's Committee of Fifteen, and acquiesced in (we understand) by Mr. Dean Richmond and his shadows. It includes but four names borne on the regular Hardshell Breckinridge and Lane ticket, and, taking the Douglas ticket as its basis, recasts that ticket as follows:

New.	In place of
*HENRY S. RANDALL	Reuben H. Walworth.
*JOHN H. BROWER	Charles H. Collins.
*JACOB A. WESTERVELT	Francis R. Tillou.
WILLIAM A. KNOBBE	Oswald Ottendorfer.
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN	James Robinson.
*STEPHEN P. RUSSELL	John Anderson.
ABRAHAM B. CONGER	Edward Haight.

*On the regular Breckinridge ticket.

The new electors are understood to be Breckinridge men, though Mr. Conger like Mr. Randall, was a Barnburner in 1848, and voted for Van Buren and Adams. We don't know on what authority they are assumed to be for Breckinridge, as the regular Breckinridge and Lane State Committee were not allowed to name nor be consulted with regard to them. If all be as it seems, the Fusion Electoral Ticket is composed of eighteen Douglas men, ten Bell men, and the seven Breckinridge men aforesaid. But we do not warrant any of them.

We judge that the regular Breckinridge organization will hardly consent to be thus unceremoniously shovelled under by Messrs. Joshua J. Henry & Co., and we very much doubt the willingness of the earnest Douglas men to be thus cavalierly disposed of. But the great end of the Fusion—money—will be attained by this transaction. It is understood that four nabobs have already subscribed $25,000 each, and several more $10,000 each, and that one million is to be raised to buy Pennsylvania and put through the Fusion ticket on commercial principles. If any one wants to sell out, let him ask a price corresponding with the size of the fund, and not spoil the market. Cotton is looking up, and dry goods sell rapidly; so do not undervalue yourself.

The Rochester *Union* (Douglas organ) has some pointed observations addressed to the Committee of fifteen appointed by Messrs. Henrys, Smith & Townsend to fuse the opponents of Lincoln and promote the Southern trade of the great Henry family in general. The *Union* reminds this Sub Committee of five, and the New Yorkers generally, that they "would "do well to bear in mind that Manhattan Island "does not comprise *quite* all there is of the "State of New York. The Democracy of the "rural districts have an idea that *they and their* "*principles* should be consulted, as well as the "merchants and millionaires of New York city. "And if our New York friends are not *tolerably* "circumspect, they may fuse the merchantable "politicians of the metropolis, at the expense "of a country vote of twice the magnitude."—*N. Y. Tribune, 25th.*

Appalling Calamity.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Sept. 24, 1860.

One of the most appalling calamities that ever occurred here, took place at one o'clock this afternoon. The boiler in the marble works of W. W. Wallace, exploded, killing several men, and wounding a number of others. The number of the killed and wounded is not yet definitely ascertained. The boiler passed through the building, reducing the back part of it to a heap of ruins. It then struck the front of Robert Barker's clothing store, in Liberty street, on the opposite side, killing the proprietor, who was standing at the door. His head was taken nearly off.

The boiler then passed through the rear wall of Barker's, and into Swartz's lager beer hall, which it nearly demolished. A man named Wilperler, who was in the saloon, was killed. The boiler finally landed in the Presbyterian graveyard, at the back of the lager beer hall, having passed through four walls. The number of men engaged in the marble works was 100. It is supposed that from ten to twelve are killed. The following are among the killed: Robert Barker, J. K. Hamilton, Wm. Agnew, John McCutcheon, James McCutcheon, Thos. M. McArnett, Wm. Burke, James Lafferty, and Wm. McMullen. A coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow morning.

Homicides in Arkansas.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Sept. 26.—Two travelers, supposed to be from Texas, names unknown, were found murdered and thrown over a bluff, ten miles north of this place, supposed to have been dead a week. Parties are in pursuit of the murderers. The victims were traveling towards St. Louis, and it is thought were murdered by a man and woman who were seen with them.

The Sulphur Springs of Illinois.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* gives the following account of the Mineral Springs, situated about midway between Ottawa and LaSalle:

Following the road along the great Illinois Bottom, a pleasant ride of six miles and a half, on the main travelled road between Ottawa and LaSalle, brings us to Spring Valley, a location celebrated for its mineral springs, and what is remarkable about them is that but very few scientific men are aware of their locality and great value for medicinal purposes. These springs, which are upon a tract of land of over one thousand acres, are the property of a Mr. Snebley, formerly a lawyer of New York city. Previous to Mr. Snebley's ownership they were the property of ex Recorder Smith of the same city, who has an analysis of the waters made by Dr. Potter. There are two hotels here, one being now occupied by a tenant of Mr. Snebley, and the other a large and elegant three story sandstone house, being occupied by Mr. Snebley as a hotel. There are also beautiful drives, and the scenery is magnificent. From the northeast windows you behold the Buffalo mountain, once celebrated for being the range of numerous herds of these valuable animals. To the West, scarcely a mile, you behold the celebrated "Starved Rock," mentioned in the Indian history of Illinois, where a tribe of Indians were driven and surrounded by their enemies until they perished by famine. Three sides of this peculiar bluff, which is perhaps three hundred feet in height, are perpendicular and inaccessible, while the fourth side can with difficulty be surmounted. Below lies the clear, sparkling Illinois, beautified with its woody islands, on some of which are perfect sylvan groves, and which appear to the beholder almost a fairy vision. Such is the scenery about these springs; but I must speak more particularly of the waters.

At the house or hotel of Mr. Snebley, the one spoken of as occupied by his tenant, and which is first approached on the road coming from Ottawa toward La Salle, you will notice a walled enclosure about eight square. Arriving at this enclosure you will find it contains a spring of immense volume, and from six to eight feet in depth, whose sulphurous exhalations at once denote it a mineral spring of the first order. this is the White Sulphur Spring, and its water is clear and limpid, leaving no incrustations upon the surface. Near the canal is a similar spring, yet not so strong, and still further on, near the railway, is a spring of saline character. Leaving the tenant's house we now come to the grounds of the hotel proper. One hundred yards back from the hotel are two stone enclosures immediately adjoining one another, in which are two springs, one of iron and magnesia, and the other a chalybeate spring, similar to the famed Congress Spring at Saratoga. The Iron and Magnesia Spring presents a very peculiar appearance, the water bursting forth mixed with sand, looking for all the world like a spring of boiling sand. The spring issues from under the crevice of a sandstone rock, bearing the appearance of pumice-stone in its formation. You take a pole ten or twelve feet long and sink it in this ebullition of sand, and the deeper you force it through the stratum of sand the greater the pressure of the water. There is no ascertaining the depth of this stratum. Wood cast into this water sinks and becomes spongy, and some substances petrify. The Chalybeate Spring has the flavor of the Congress Spring, except that its saline qualities are not as strong.

Leaving these springs, we take a path in a southwesterly course towards the Illinois river, and come to a small stream which leads us to another spring, which issues boldly from a sandstone rock, and from which a strong sulphurous odor issues. This is the Blue Sulphur Spring, and is the most noted spring of all. The water is very strong of sulphur, and leaves a sharp taste in the mouth for a long time after drinking it. The natural basin in which it is contained holds some fifty or sixty gallons of water. About this spring, as well as about all of them, vegetation is very rank, and a peculiarity is that the Mexican Cactus and Sensitive Plant abound. These indications, together with indications of pumice-stone and black sand denote a volcanic origin.

The temperature of these springs is as follows: The White Sulphur Springs 62 deg; the Blue Sulphur Spring 56 deg; the Iron and Magnesia, and the Chalybeate, each 58 deg; while the temperature of the Illinois river is 60 deg.

There are within the space of two square miles over fifty springs of a mineral character, many of which are saline, and which the cattle resort to in great numbers. Although having been discovered over twenty-five years, they are but little known even in Illinois, but from their valuable medical qualities in cutaneous diseases and for purifying the blood, they must soon become as popular as Saratoga or Cheltenham.

These springs can be easily reached by railroad. The hotel is admirably well kept, and the charges—from $5 to $7 ℔ week—are moderate compared with our other watering-places. These advantages, with the beautiful natural scenery and surroundings, cannot fail to bring the Sulphur Springs of Spring Valley, Illinois, into immediate notice.

☞ Recently there was a political meeting at Woodbury, Tennessee. Gov. Bate spoke for Breckinridge. "What will you do with Yancey?" rudely asked one of his hearers. "We have put him in a pen made of rails split by Abe Lincoln, to keep him from scaring such men as you out of your boots and breeches." Roars of laughter. The questioner raised his stick and shook it at the General, who snatched up a glass tumbler, and hurling it at the head of the questioner, shivered it upon him amid enthusiastic applause. The Bate Democracy was triumphant.

LOGAN COUNTY.—The population of Logan county, Ill, is 14,315. The county seat, Lincoln, contains 1,679, and Atlanta, an active, thriving town, contains 1,140 inhabitants. By the State census of 1855, Logan county possessed 8,324 inhabitants; gain 5,991 in five years. Logan is the most central county in the State, unless it be DeWitt.

POPULATION OF COLUMBUS, GA.—The population of Columbus has been ascertained by the census taken, to be 9,039, of whom 3,365 are negroes.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

At 9½ o'clock, of superior Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedsteads, and other goods, by Gilbert & Sampson, No. 12 Lake street.

Grand Rally at the Wigwam.

Thursday evening, September 27th, Hon. T. O. HOWE of Wisconsin, one of the most eloquent speakers in the West, will address the people of this city this (Thursday) evening, at the Wigwam, on the political issues of the day. E. C. LARNED, Esq., of this city, will also speak. Let there be a general turn out. By order of the Campaign Committee.

J. WHITE, Chairman.

☞ Quails and Prairie Chickens are beginning to appear in fair supply in our market.

☞ The United States Fair at Cincinnati proves to be little better than a failure. Managed a little too much doubtless.

☞ Col. Howard, late of the Iowa Central House at Clinton, Iowa, has taken charge of the Colston House in this city.

SENT TO REFORM SCHOOL.—Two boys named John Dunn and James Leslie, were sent to Reform School yesterday for burglary and robbery of a fruit stand.

CONTINUED.—The hearing in the case of the desperado John Gillan, charged with stabbing Mackintosh at the Rock Island depot, a day or two since, was continued from yesterday until this morning.

HELD TO BAIL.—A wretch named Patrick Norton, was held to bail in $800 yesterday for attempting to commit a rape upon the person of a little girl named Eliza McGovern, about fourteen years of age.

UNITED STATES COURT.—Hon. Judge McLean has been presiding in this Court for two days past in conjunction with Judge Drummond, hearing motions. Several important admiralty cases are pending. No cases to be tried before a jury for two weeks.

OCTOBER KNICKERBOCKER.—Knickerbocker for October; Blackwood for September; portraits of all the candidates now in the field; badges at three dollars per hundred, and solid milled edge medals (best quality) for five dollars and fifty cents per hundred at the book and periodical store of McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

THE ZOUAVE CADETS.—Brand at his Photograph Gallery, No. 110 Lake street, has just got up in splendid style in "Auto Photographs" the entire corps of Zouave Cadets, sixty-one in number. It is a gem of an affair, a credit to the artist and the corps. The former is filling large orders for them.

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT.—Yesterday being the 10th day of the month of Tishri, after the Jewish chronology, all the Israelites of the city closed their several places of business, in order to attend Divine worship, as commanded in Leviticus xvi, 29-34, and again in Numbers xxix, 7.

MORE BODIES SEEN.—On Sunday, says the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, the steamer Detroit passed two of those unfortunates who perished by the Lady Elgin. Owing to the gale, those on the steamer were unable to recover them. A proposition is now made to charter a tug to search for the remains of any who may not have been recovered.

HEAVY SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.—In the Superior Court a suit is in progress, Jeremiah Callahan *vs.* Chicago and Galena Railroad Company, brought to recover $20,000 damages for injuries received by plaintiff, in breaking his leg on the 8th of March 1858. Plaintiff was a fireman, and the accident was caused by the train being thrown off the track by the breaking of a wheel, the result as is claimed, of mismanagement of the master mechanic of the road.

MISS TILLINGHAST'S THIRD ORGAN CONCERT.—Miss Tillinghast's third organ concert occurs at the St. Paul's (Universalist) Church, on Wabash avenue, upon Friday evening next, commencing at a quarter before eight o'clock. The programme embraces, among other fine organ pieces, a concerto from Mendelssohn, and the Grand March from Tannhauser; also Mercadante's "Credo," to be sung by Mrs. Paddock, a new soprano, Mrs. Matteson, and Mr. De Passio; "Consider the Lilies," by Mrs. Thomas, and a chorus from Neidhardt by twenty male voices.

☞ Rev. Mr. Van Meter, Superintendent of the Fourth Ward Mission School, New York, was to reach this city last evening with his twenty-sixth load of needy children. The company consists of about fifty boys. They leave on Thursday morning for Joliet, on Friday go to Ottawa and spend the Sabbath at Geneseo. If there is any one *meter* to which very many little ones made happy have given their songs it must be Mr. Van Meter, who has been the Children's Friend, with few rivals in his especial line of chosen duty.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—In another column it will be seen that this very liberal reward has been offered for the recovery of the bodies of Mrs. Garthe and Miss Anna Garthe of Paris, Ky., victims in the Lady Elgin disaster. It is bona fide, and will be paid on the identification of the same. It is sufficient to stimulate fresh exertion among those who can engage in such search, as the finder, to a liberal reward well earned, may add the consciousness of having alleviated the grief of a distressed family. All ship-owners and others in the lake marine, will confer a favor on the friends of the deceased by spreading this intelligence as widely as possible.

LOSS OF A VESSEL WITH ALL ON BOARD.—It is now, after an interval that has painfully decided all doubt, become certain that on the same night of the disaster of the Lady Elgin, another vessel, the Schooner St. Mary, bound from this port to Cedar River, was lost with all on board. She left this port on Friday morning with twenty tons of pig iron for ballast, bound for the above destination, and has not been heard from since. She had on board some lady passengers and five men, besides Captain Bennet, the mate and colored cook. Since she left, another vessel belonging to the same firm has been to Cedar River, but heard nothing from the missing schooner.

THE WRECK OF THE LADY ELGIN.—The portion of the ill-fated Lady Elgin which was not shattered to pieces by the collision with the Augusta, is now riding at anchor opposite Winetka, in the very track of vessels sailing up and down the Lake, held in its place by the anchors attached to the chain cables, which fell overboard when she first went down. Great and constant danger to vessels is caused by allowing this wreck to thus remain in the pathway of vessels going to and from this port. If it is not soon removed it is in the exact position to render such a catastrophe imminent. Whose business is it to see that this dangerous wreck is removed? The owner of the Lady Elgin has given the wreck up to the Insurance Companies, and they appear to be of different minds as to their responsibility in the matter. Is it not the duty of the government officers having charge of the Lakes to see that this obstruction is removed forthwith.

SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL IN ART.—Years ago, ere Daguerre made himself immortal by his wonderful discoveries in sun painting, people were wont to carry about with them, or treasure up in some secret cabinet, the images of their dear ones, delicately traced with master hand in brilliant colors, on ivory. Though often faulty in drawing, yet they were prized, because of nothing better. The discovery of Daguerre, brought miniatures within the reach of many, before too poor to indulge in the luxuries of masterpieces. But camera pictures failed to entirely satisfy lovers of art. Such need remain unsatisfied no longer, for behold we have in Ivorytypes (the new pictures introduced in Chicago by Fassett & Cook, Nos. 122 and 124 Clark St.,) perfect truthfulness of drawing taken by camera, combined with the more exquisite and brilliancy of shadows than was ever produced on Ivory by any master. Being impervious to air or water they will retain their beauty and brilliancy, unimpaired by time.

Fassett & Cook continue to furnish those beautiful photographs in water-colors and India Ink, for which they are so justly celebrated, and for which they have received first premiums wherever exhibited. They offer great inducements to all who desire one of their *bijoux*, in the way of plain photographs, bringing them within the reach of everybody.

Northwestern Universalist Conference

SECOND DAY.

In our report yesterday, the names of the temporary officers were substituted for the permanent officers. Rev. A. C. Barry, of Waukegan, should have been announced as the President of the Conference, and Rev. J. W. Chapin one of the permanent Secretaries.

At 8½ A. M., yesterday morning, a prayer and conference meeting was held, a large number of citizens and visitors being present.

At 9½ A. M., the Conference was called to order for business. The Committee on Permanent Organization presented the following:

REPORT.

1. Your committee would recommend the conference to incorporate itself with the name of the Northwestern Conference of Universalists, with powers to raise, hold, and dispose of property for religious and educational purposes.

2. This Conference shall be composed of all clergymen having the fellowship of the denomination, and residing within the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and such other States and Territories as shall unite with it, and of all organized Universalist Societies, or churches and Sabbath Schools within said States.

3. Its officers shall consist of a President, one Vice President for each State; a Treasurer; a Corresponding Secretary; a Recording Secretary, and an Executive Committee of three, all of whom shall be chosen annually by ballot, and hold office until their successors are chosen.

4. The President, Treasurer, Secretary and Executive Committee shall constitute a Board of Directors, whose duty it shall be to foster, systematise and direct miscellaneous operations, procure and circulate denominational literature, aid the denominational schools within its jurisdiction; organize, encourage and aid Sabbath Schools, Societies and Churches; procure and dispense aid to superannuated clergymen, and to the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and to make a detailed report of their proceedings in each department to the annual council.

5. Each Vice President shall be a committee in his State, to collect information for the Board of Directors; to aid the Board in the execution of its plans in his State; and he shall make an annual report to the Council of the condition and wants of the cause in his State. He shall have power of appointing not more than five assistants, and when present at a meeting of the Board of Directors he shall have full power to sit and act as one of their members.

6. The Conference shall hold an annual meeting at the place to which it adjourns, on the third Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of January, for the election of officers, hearing reports from officers and committees, and the transaction of such other business as may advance the interests it has in charge.

7. This Conference shall be composed of all clergymen who are members of the Conference; one delegate for each ten members of any Universalist Church or Society in its jurisdiction; one delegate for each five teachers in any Sabbath School in its jurisdiction.

These articles may be altered and amended at any annual Conference, if the amendment has been submitted in writing at a previous annual meeting, and receive two-thirds of the votes of the Council.

The foregoing articles were then adopted as the Constitution of the Northwestern Conference.

A series of papers were offered by Rev. Dr. Skinner, in reference to the plan of operation which should be adopted and pursued by the Conference, which called for earnest discussion.

On motion a committee of one from each State was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The following constitute such committee:

A. G. Throop, of Illinois; Rev. G. R. Brown, of Ohio; Rev. W. C. Brooks, of Indiana; Rev. J. Bishop, Iowa; Rev. Seth Barnes, Minnesota. Rev. C. T. Le Fevre, Wisconsin.

A series of papers were then offered by President Weston of Lombard University, Galesburg, touching the educational interests of the Northwest, which occupied the residue of the day's session. The evening was devoted to a general conference and prayer meeting, a large audience being present, and the exercises being of an interesting character.

From the Clerk's Minutes we take the names of clergymen present from abroad, as follows:

ILLINOIS.—Rev. A. C. Barry, Waukegan; Rev. G. R. Brown, Cambridge; Rev. C. P. West, Galesburg; Rev. J. R. Weston, Galesburg; Rev. A. G. Hibbard, Galesburg; Rev. J. H. Chapin, Pekin; Rev. R. M. Bartlett, Galva; Rev. A. M. Worden, Barre; Rev. E. G. Rice, Pontiac; Rev. J. S. Palmer, Sterling; Rev. D. P. Bunn, Decatur; Rev. J. Billings, Warsaw; Rev. J. Davis, Urbana; Rev. C. P. Dodge, Franklin Grove; Rev. W. B. Linell, Oquawka; Rev. R. S. Sanborn, Sycamore; Rev. R. G. Hamilton, Woodstock; Rev. A. Pingree, Pingree's Grove; Rev. W. Tompkins, Union; Rev. L. M. Hawes, Mendota; Rev. O. Roberts, McHenry; Rev. A. H. Conant, (Unitarian) Rockford; Rev. Robert Collyer, (Unitarian); Rev. J. H. Swan, Chicago; Rev. W. H. Ryder; Rev. Livermore; Rev. E. B. Tuttle.

INDIANA.—Rev. W. C. Brooks, Indianapolis; Rev. M. G. Lee, Indianapolis; Rev. W. G. Chaplin, Pierceton, Rev. J. Merrifield.

WISCONSIN.—Rev. G. W. Lawrence, Janesville; Rev. S. C. Bulkley, Janesville; Rev. T. H. Tabor, Muquesan; Rev. C. F. Lefever, Milwaukee; Rev. H. Slade, Kenosha; Rev. H. D. L. Webster.

IOWA.—Rev. Joy Bishop, Strawberry Point; Rev. I. S. Dennis, Dubuque; Rev. C. Woodhouse, Muscatine; Rev. P. Smith, Muscatine; Rev. P. Smith; C. S. Hussey.

OHIO.—Rev. W. S. Burton, Dayton; Rev. E. G. Fay, Bryan; Rev. N. Crary; Rev. G. R. Brown.

MINNESOTA.—Rev. Seth Barnes, St. Anthony.

MICHIGAN.—Rev. Mr. Mumford, (Unitarian) Detroit; Rev. W. W. Olds.

The session of the Conference will terminate with the following services: 8½ to 9½ A. M., prayer meeting; 9½ A. M., meeting for business; 3 P. M., public religious services.

The day, and the sessions are to be finally and appropriately closed by a grand Social Festival at Bryan Hall, to which every attractive feature will be given—addresses, music and a collation, the latter in the lower Hall,—will be the features of the evening. Tickets for the Festival 50 cents, to be had at the Tremont Briggs and Metropolitan Hotels, the Adams House, at Higgins' and Root & Cady's Music Stores, at S. C. Griggs & Co.'s Bookstore, and at the *New Covenant* office.

The Committee desire us to especially request all persons desiring to attend the Festival to purchase their tickets before 9 o'clock this morning, for reasons that are obvious. The Committee of Arrangements are, Geo. W. Gage, B. B. Walker, E. G. Hall, J. H. Swan, T. H. Woodworth and Henry B. Lewis.

☞ Lord Renfrew goes to-day to Cincinnati, from St. Louis. He expresses himself highly delighted with the Prairie State, and has been very sensibly allowed by our citizens to see our city and State in his own way, and uninterrupted by annoyance or official attention. It may interest some of our readers, the following tracing the lineage of H. R. H. back to William the Conqueror.

The Prince of Wales is the oldest son of Victoria, who is the daughter of the Duke of Kent, who was the son of George the Third, who was the son of George the Second, who was the son of Electress Sophia, who was the daughter of Elizabeth, who was the daughter of James the First, who was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, who was the daughter of James the Fifth of Scotland, who was the son of Margaret, who was the daughter of Henry the Seventh, who was the son of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, who was the daughter of the Duke of Somerset, who was the son of John of Gaunt, who was the son of Edward the Third, who was the son of Edward the Second, who was the son of Edward the First, who was the son of Henry the Third, who was the son of John, who was the son of Henry the Second, who was the son of Matilda, who was the daughter of Henry the First, who was the son of William the Conqueror.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS COAL AND IRON COMPANY OF LASALLE.—The undersigned committee, appointed by your body to investigate certain charges preferred by E. D. Taylor, late President, against Edgar Loomis, Superintendent of this company, would respectfully report that after having carefully examined all the charges and evidence offered in support of the same, they find that said charges are frivolous and unsustained by proof. Your committee further report that in their opinion the course pursued by our Superintendent is for the best interest of the company and the miners, and they fully endorse the same.

Chicago, Sept. 26, 1860.

ROBERT LAW,
L. KERR.

On motion of Henry Law the above report was accepted.

ROBERT LAW, Sec'y.

PROF. MITCHELL IN CHICAGO.—It will be received with very general satisfaction the announcement that the celebrated Prof. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, one of the first of American lecturers, has been engaged by the Mechanics' Institute to deliver a course of his highly interesting and instructive lectures in Chicago. The lectures will be given at Bryan's new Hall, and the first of the series will be delivered on the evening of Friday of next week; the second on the succeeding evening; and the third, fourth, and fifth, on the evenings of October 15th, 16th, and 17th—there being five in all, included in which will be his much lauded lectures on the "Astronomy of the Bible."

THE LADY ELGIN DISASTER.—Several of the relatives of the lamented Garthe family, lost on the ill fated Lady Elgin, reached this city yesterday, and happily found no difficulty in recognizing by description given and the property in possession of the Coroner, the body "No. 107" as that of the late William Garthe. The identification is complete, a gold watch, pencil case with his own and his wife's initials, a knife and other articles found being separately and fully recognized.

This is the body upon which was found some $200 in gold, about which the Milwaukee *Free Democrat* and Chief of Police Beck of that city have raised such an unseemly disturbance, and in such a spirit as almost induces the conviction that it is more than fortunate that these valuables did not go to Milwaukee, but were retained by the Coroner here, where they have served the purpose of placing the mourning relatives on the proper track and given them the coveted possession of their dead. The body was sent to Milwaukee for identification and remains there, and will be taken in charge by the relatives who went up last evening.

It is further believed that the body of a woman washed ashore at Racine and before unrecognised, is that of Miss Amanda Garthe. It is also at Milwaukee. For the remaining unrecovered bodies of the Garthe party, it will be seen that a most liberal reward is offered in another part of to day's issue.

THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.—The Racine *Journal* of Saturday contains the following truthful paragraph in relation to the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad: We cannot refrain from alluding to the conduct of the officers of the Lake Shore Road in connection with the disaster to those who were lost upon the Lady Elgin. It is not generally known that their road was as free as a common highway for all those who were so unfortunate as to have friends on board. Free for the living to pass and repass as often as they wished, and free for the transportation of the dead, has been the Lake Shore Railroad, as long as it was needed. It does us good to be able to chronicle so much in favor of the humanity, generosity and kind feelings of those who have this road in charge. The Lake Shore Road is in prime order, well ballasted from end to end, and is doing a fine business. If men receive in this life the rewards of their good deeds, the officers and conductors of this road will need a large place to save their deposits. Superintendent Baldwin, in this city, has been indefatigable in rendering service and aid in this matter.

☞ Mr. Dye will commence his adult singing school next Monday evening, October 1, at half-past 7 o'clock, in his Music Hall, No. 115 Lake street, over Goold's piano rooms. Juvenile singing school and piano class, commences Saturday morning Sep. 29, at 9 o'clock, in the same place. The first lesson free to all of the above classes. Terms for twelve lessons adult singing class—gentlemen, $3; ladies $2; juvenile singing class $1.50. Piano class $4.00.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—*Eds. Press and Tribune:*—I desire to acknowledge the prompt payment to me of $1,277 from the Ætna Insurance Company, through Messrs. Hubbard & Hunt of this city, being the amount of insurance on 35 cattle which were lost on the Lady Elgin.

JAMES BLIGH.

Notice to Wide Awakes.

CHICAGO, September 27, 1860.

The several Wide Awake Companies will parade this evening at 7½ o'clock, prompt. Form on Washington street—right resting on Clark. March on Washington street to Michigan Avenue; up Michigan Avenue to Lake st; up Lake street to the Wigwam, where a speech will be made by Judge Howe of Wisconsin. Let there be a good turn-out. Col. H. D. Booth and Maj. C. B. Brown will act as Marshals.

GEO. W. GAGE, Chief Marshal.

WIDE AWAKES OF THE NORTH DIVISION, ATTENTION.—The members of the above Club will meet at North Market Hall this evening, at 7 o'clock, fully equipped for parade. Leave your lamps at 147 North Clark street, to be filled. Every member is expected to turn out. Fail not.

ERNST KLOKKE, Sec'y. [illegible] HARVEY, Pres't.

☞ There will be a meeting of the North Chicago Republican Club at Headquarters, 147 North Clark street this evening. All are invited.

J. J. RICHARDS, President.

SIXTH WARD VOTERS RALLY.—There will be a meeting of all persons wishing to join Company B, West Side Wide Awakes, this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Market Hall of the West Market. A full attendance is requested for election of officers.

C. MASON, Chairman Com.

ATTENTION, WEST SIDE WIDE AWAKES.—There will be meetings for drill and business on Thursday and Friday evenings, at 7 P. M., at West Market Hall. It is important that every man in the West Division, who wishes to take part in the reception of Wm. H. Seward, be present on those evenings. Rally, boys, and let our song be "Ain't we glad we joined the Wide Awakes."

SAM'L B. RAYMOND, Captain.

BELL AND EVERETT.—The National Union Club meets this evening at the Bell and Everett Headquarters, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets. All members of the Club and friends of the Constitutional Union Party are earnestly requested to be present, as business of great importance will come before the meeting.

B. S. MORRIS, President.
D. M. FORD, Secretary.
Chicago, Sept. 27, 1860.

LINCOLN RANGERS.—There will be a meeting of this company this evening at their armory.

C. H. BARKER, Com't.
W. H. MURRAY, Sec'y.

CENTRAL WIDE-AWAKES—ATTENTION!—All the members of this company are expected to meet for drill this evening at Headquarters, at 7½ o'clock. It is very important that each and every member be with us at this meeting, as we can have but one more drill. Per order,

EDWARD P. TOWNE, Prest.
WM. HUTHINGS, Capt.

THE "CONFLICT" TO-NIGHT.—Please bear in mind there is to be a Joint Discussion to-night as per announcement in another column, between Driscoll, Republican, and Taylor, Democrat. Both ladies and gentlemen are invited.—Let Republicans exhibit themselves in crowds at the Amphitheatre, corner of Wells and Monroe streets. Let there be a grand rally for the side of Lincoln and Liberty! See further announcement.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Preserve your teeth from decay and keep them white by using Dr. Allport's Tooth Powder, the best in use. Sold by E. H. Sargent, Apothecary, Randolph and State street.

"SEEK, AND YE SHALL FIND."

His look
Drew audience and attention—still as night,
Or summer's noon-tide air, while thus he spake:

"Take the world as you find it!" This may be good as to the *world*, but it would be bad policy generally to take the first store you pass to buy what you need. "Seek and ye shall find" is also laid down, and we advise our readers to seek the name of HERZOG, 65 Lake street, when they want Hats, Caps and Furs. Spears, the Hatter, is exhibiting the new style Flexible Hats. Call and see them—they are the best hats in Chicago. 2tse26

☞ Who would not rather pay 25 cents per gallon more for pure, unadulterated Kerosene, than to buy the common Coal Oil CALLED Kerosene. If you wish the Simon pure, or have any old Lamps to be altered, go to Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122 Clark street, or to the Branch, 157 West Madison. sep22-12t

WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS AND MEDALS.—J. A. Smith & Co., 118 Lake street, are now furnishing the best Wide Awake and all other uniforms, for Political Clubs, at lower prices than they can be bought elsewhere in the States. Also, Campaign Medals at the same rates. se20-12t

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se5-1y

CHURCH'S BEST RASPBERRY JAM from Sugar Island, Michigan. The best made. For sale only at No. 23 State street. se3-2m

DIED.

September 24, 1860, at Kiel, in Schleswig, Holstein, Germany, our beloved mother, Mrs. EMILIE HENRIETTA, widow of George Henry Prussing, aged 61 years, 5 months and 17 days.

GEO. F. [illegible] PRUSSING,
ERNST PRUSSING,
CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

FOR SALE

The Stock and Business of an Established

BOOK AND STATIONERY HOUSE

IN ST. LOUIS.

The stock is low, and the location for city and country trade one of the best in St. Louis. The proprietor, on account of ill health, is compelled to give up business. For particulars, address "T.," Box 3280 St. Louis P. O.

EXTRA HEAVY MESS PORK

In lots to suit the trade, for sale by

G. S. HUBBARD & CO.,

No. 19 River street.

COW TAKEN UP.—BY THE subscriber, about three weeks ago, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 68 Dearborn st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest. jal-h894-y

$2000 REWARD.

Two thousand dollars will be paid ($1000 for each) for the recovery of the bodies of MRS. GARTH and MISS ANNA GARTH, of Paris, Ky., who were among the victims of the Lady Elgin Disaster.

Mrs. Garth was five feet five inches in height, sandy hair, four upper front teeth artificial.

Miss Anna Garth was five feet four inches in height, light hair, teeth regular and even, lasting gaiters, very small feet.

Full descriptions of both as to dresses and jewelry, are left with Mr. Drake, of the Tremont House, Chicago, Gen. Rufus King, of the Sentinel, at Milwaukee, and C. H. Upham, City Clerk, at Racine, Wis. se27-d133-2w

FOR SALE.—The stock of a well established and profitable manufacturing concern in this city amounting to $5,000. One-half cash and secured short paper, balance in well located real estate in this city or farming lands in the country. Address "E," P. O. box 1664.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two gentlemen, can have delightful rooms in a small private family. References required. Address with real name, P. O. Box 613. se27x3t

WANTED—Two active Boys, whose parents reside in the city, aged from 11 to 17 years. Apply immediately at H. W. WATHERELL'S, No. 54 Lake street, (up-stairs.) se27-d134-1t

ATTENTION BAKERS!—Five young men, Cracker Bakers, can find employment at C. KENDALL SONS & CO. A competent Foreman with four others who can work with machinery. None but men of good habits need apply. se27-d134-3t

LOST—Near the corner of State and Randolph streets a Note for $800, drawn by S. B. Finley and payable to my order and endorsed by me. This notice is to caution all parties against negotiating for sale note, as payment has been stopped.

JAMES B. FINLEY.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want Board and one Furnished Room at a moderate price. Address, with residence and lowest terms, P. O. Box 2260.

FOR SALE—The Stock and Trade of a Flour and Feed Store, well established and doing a good business. Small capital required. Inquire at No. 50 West Van Buren street. se27x3t

FOR SALE—A Grocery and Provision Store at 299 Canal street, Chicago. se27x3t

WORDS AND MUSIC OF ONE HUNDRED COMIC SONGS, 30 cents. ONE HUNDRED SONGS OF SCOTLAND, 50 cents. ONE HUNDRED SONGS OF IRELAND, 50 cents. Copies by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington-st., Boston.

TO LUMBERMEN.—To Exchange on reasonable terms for LUMBER; Lot (10/4173) No. 4, Block 32, Canal Trustee's Subdivision of n. w. ¼ S. 21, T. 39, R. 14. Apply to M. A. KERAK, Attorney at Law, No. 9 Masonic Temple, Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. se27-d 31-2m

CALL AT D. B. COOKE & Co's,

No. 111 LAKE STREET,

FOR ROSEWOOD WRITING DESKS, various sizes. BACKGAMMON BOARDS, either single or in nests, in great variety. COPYING PRESSES, a large variety for Counting Room use. PORT FOLIOS of Note, Quarto, Foolscap, Demy and medium sizes. CHESS-MEN of Wood and Bone, either plain, club or carved. RODGER'S ERASERS, of Wood or Bone Handles; and an assortment of Pen Knives, Bank Shears and Scissors from 4 to 13 inches.

D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

OLD CONCERNS AND NEW Firms, designing opening new sets of BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS, should commence our assortment before buying. We have them of all sizes and at the very low.

D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE.

No. 138 Lake Street.

WORSTEDS.—1000 pounds of every shade and color of Split, Single and Double Zephyr, Spaced, Tinsel and the new Solferino Color, at Wholesale and Retail.

YANKEE YARN.—500 pounds of this superior Yarn, blue mixed, white, scarlet, cloudy, blue, drab, &c.

BASKETS.—A large stock of German and French Traveling, Market, Work, Lunch and Toy Baskets, Cradles and Cabs, Glass, Chairs, Workstands, &c.

BIRD CAGES.—500 dozen of a superior manufacture. Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS of our direct importation from French, English and German Manufacture. Also, cases of Toys of 30 cents assorted for fifteen and twenty-five dollars a case. Toys in endless variety.

YANKEE NOTIONS.—A general assortment of everything in this line.

☞ Merchants and Wholesale Dealers throughout the West will find our stock complete, and prices as low or lower than the lowest. Toys and Fancy Goods are imported by us direct, consequently can compete with any house in the country. Domestic Goods direct from the manufacturers enables us to offer superior inducements. Call and try us at

138 LAKE STREET.

L. D. PLATT & CO.,

OYSTERS

FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY.

No. 65 Randolph Street No. 65

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

MISSOURI LAND!!—

500,000 Acres

FOR SALE AND ENTRY,

At prices ranging from 12½c. to 50c. per acre, in large or small quantities. Taxes paid in all the Counties in the State, and Patents procured for purchasers of land under the Graduation Act. Plats and other information furnished gratis by enclosing a postage stamp to WILSON RAWLINGS & CO., United States and General Land Agents, 65 Chestnut street, between 3d & 4th, St. Louis, Mo. Land warrants Bought, Sold and Located. Best city and other references given.

DOWNER'S AND PORTLAND

KEROSENE.

There are three companies manufacturing Oil from Coal, having the right to use the TRADE MARK of

KEROSENE,

DOWNER'S, Of Boston,

AND THE

Portland Company, of Portland,

Are owned mainly by the same parties, manufacture from the same Coal, by the same process, and use the same purification, and are

PRECISELY ALIKE.

These Companies have a JOINT AGENT in New York, who has a right to, and does, use the JOINT BRAND of

Downer's and Portland Kerosene.

OUR SUPPLIES ARE FROM THIS SOURCE. On each package we sell of the Oil we shall also brand OUR OWN NAME, and all so sold under this Joint Brand we

GUARANTEE GENUINE.

J. H. REED & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, 144 and 146 Lake street.

LEATHER.—LEATHER.

FALL STOCK!

Blackburn Bros.,

46 LAKE STREET 46

LEATHER

Of superior quality for

Boot and Shoe Makers, Harness Makers and Leather Dealers,

AT BLACKBURN BROTHERS,
46 Lake street.

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM.

Chas. L. Noble,

122 CLARK STREET 122

Between Washington and Madison street,

DEALER IN ALL

Kerosene and Coal Oil Goods.

The only party in Chicago to whom Downer sends his

EXTRA KEROSENE.

This Oil is pure and not adulterated with cheaper fluids. All good brands of Coal Oils, Lamps for Churches, Public Buildings, Stores, &c. Agency of Bidwell's Coal Oil Grease and Depot for Grafton Mineral Paint Company.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS.

Wanted in every County throughout the Western States to sell

Young's Improved $30 Sewing Machine.

These Machines are adapted to all varieties of work, Family Sewing, Tailoring and Boot and Shoe Making. They have met with a very large sale during the past year, giving universal satisfaction. Address

WM. B. YOUNG & CO.,
Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO SALESROOM, 133 LAKE STREET.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE

At Montreal, at a cost of Six-and-a-Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the

Grand Trunk Railway

OF CANADA,

is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under

ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.

And there is only

ONE CHANGE OF CARS

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL

[illegible] to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, No. 13 Lake street, Chicago.

GREEN APPLES.—I am receiving large quantities of Choice Green Apples from [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 2 till 5 o'clock.

ADMISSION.—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $6.00.

Last night but two of the charming young actress,

MISS JANE COOMBS.

GRAND COMEDY NIGHT.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 27th, will be presented for this night only Sheridan's great comedy of

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Lady Teazel Miss JANE COOMBS.

Supported by an excellent cast.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of

SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF.

☞ Friday evening, Benefit of Miss Jane Coombs.

In active preparation and will be produced, with entire new scenery, Bourcicault's great drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN.

THE FRIENDS OF HOMOEOPATHY, will give a series of

FESTIVE RE-UNIONS

At Metropolitan Hall,

For five successive days and evenings, commencing on

TUESDAY, Oct. 2d,

For the Benefit of the

Chicago Homoeopathic Dispensary and Hospital Fund.

Those friends who feel an interest in this worthy charity, both in this city and the surrounding country, are respectfully invited and urged to send in contributions of fancy and useful articles, Fruits and Flowers, on or before Monday, Oct. 1st, marked "Chairman of Committee, care of Messrs. Halsey & King, 163 Clark street, Chicago," or F. L. Vincent & Co., 301 Washington street.

A Band of Music will be in attendance.

A Dinner and Supper will be provided for each day and evening, and every effort will be made to render the occasion one of great interest.

Single Tickets, 25c; Single Tickets for the season, $1.00; Gentleman and Lady's ticket, $1.50.

PER ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

MISS TILLINGHAST'S

Third Organ Concert,

In ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, corner Wabash avenue and Van Buren street,

Friday Evening, Sept. 28th, 1860,

Commencing at a Quarter before Eight O'clock.

PROGRAMME:

1.—Fantasia upon a Russian Hymn, composed for the Organ by Freyer.
2.—Concerto, in three movements, composed for the Organ by Mendelssohn.
3.—Credo Mercadante.
Mrs. Paddock, Mrs. Matteson and Mr. De Passio.
4.—God Save the Queen, with variations, for the Organ, by Rink.
5.—Consider the Lilies—sung by Mrs. Thomas.
6.—Grand March, from Tannhauser, arranged for the Organ by Wagner.
7.—Hymn, composed by Neithardt.
Sung by a male chorus of twenty voices.
8.—Andante—from Symphony No. 1 of the Salomon series, arranged for the Organ by Pittman, Organist in London Haydn.
9.—Introduction and Fugue upon the Name Bach, composed for the Organ by Rink.

Single Tickets 50 cents, or three for $1.00. To be had at the Music stores of Root & Cady, 95 Clark street, H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph street, and at the door.

PROF. O. M. MITCHELL'S

COURSE OF LECTURES BEFORE THE

Young Men's Christian Association

AND THE

Chicago Mechanics' Institute,

Including his Celebrated Lectures upon the

Astronomy of the Bible,

OCTOBER 5th, 6th, 15th, 16th, AND 17th, AT BRYAN'S NEW HALL.

☞ Tickets $1.00 for the course.

G. MIRASOLE BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chicago that his Dancing Academy is now opened for the season. G. Mirasole having secured the assistance of an accomplished YOUNG LADY, fully qualified to instruct ladies and his young pupils in the

Most Improved Style of Dancing.

And having re-fitted up his Rooms for the convenience of visitors, he trusts that he will receive a continuance of that support and patronage which he has been so liberally accorded him, pledging himself to conduct his School upon the same select principles as heretofore.

DANCING ACADEMY, No 195 Randolph street, corner of Wells. MADAM AKESTROM'S ACADEMY is now open for the season. Days of tuition, Wednesdays and Saturdays. For ladies, from 7½ to 9 P. M.; for gentlemen, 3 to 10½ P. M. Children's class on Saturday, only from 2 to 6 P. M. Private lessons at all hours not occupied by classes. Every variety of dancing taught. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Madam A. has just received and will immediately introduce the new and beautiful Waltz La Coska, and the Mazurka Gallop; also, the Prince Imperiale and Polka Redowa Quadrilles. Scholars soirees weekly commencing Monday evening, Oct. 1st. For particulars apply at the rooms.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two Black Walnut Counters and two Show Cases. Inquire of G. A. TAYLOR, 174 State street.

FOR SALE—A First-Rate Farm of about 150 acres, all under the best improvement, situated at a depot, within fifty miles of Chicago. Will be sold cheap. Address Box 143.

MICHIGAN AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We have several Lots of different sizes on Michigan avenue north of Monroe street, which we will sell cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.

HOSMER & PECK, or E. WRIGHT,
No. 8 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—A few more of those Ladders, from 12 to 20 feet long, manufactured from New York State Spruce Timber. Closing out at 10c. per foot. T. M. HIBBARD, 113 Kinzie street.

TO RENT.—A first-class two story Dwelling House, No. 253 North Lasalle street, containing nine rooms, Cellar, Gas, Water, &c. Pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood. Rent very low. Apply to PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 Water street.

FOR SALE.—A Fine Large Distillery for sale at a GREAT BARGAIN. With fixtures for running, and 80 acres of land on which it is situated, being on Quincy Bay, 2½ miles north of Quincy, Adams County, Ill., and known as Schell's Distillery. For terms, &c., apply to WHEAT & GROVER, or JOHN SCHELL, JR., Quincy Ill.

$325 WORTH OF STAPLE Dry Goods, in good order, for sale VERY CHEAP, or Exchanged for a small house in sound condition. Apply to J. CHURCH, Book-Keeper at Vulcan Foundry, North Clinton street, between Fulton and Carroll streets.

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

$5,500 worth of Boots and Shoes AND HATS AND CAPS,

About half of each, for sale low for cash, or exchange for real estate. Apply to "S.," Box 1522, Chicago P. O.

A FARM FOR SALE.—

Will be sold at Public Auction, TUESDAY, October 2d, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, the

FARM

of the late EDMUND CROWELL, in the town of Maine, Cook county, Illinois, containing Ninety five acres, more or less, about half of which is Timber Land, for Cash on delivery of Deed. For further information inquire of CALVIN HOLTON, town of Maine, and DAVIS STUDLEY, town of West Northfield.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.

Apply to J. L. LEE, 23 Clark street, corner of Lake.

SEVERAL SECOND-HAND GRAIN CLEANERS, FOR SALE. Child's Patent separators and Cleaners at a bargain, suitable for Flour Mills or Warehouses. Same can be seen in Strong & Buckingham's Elevator. Apply to GALAN EASTMAN, West Water street, between Washington and Randolph streets.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Four Story Brick Store, with cellar 25 by 125 feet, on North Water street, designed for storage. Can be rented for pork-cutting and packing. Apply to G. W. ADAMS, No. 180 North Water street.

TO RENT.—House No. 280—a choice first class brick residence, with modern improvements, in a desirable location, on West Washington street, near Presbyterian Church. Good barn and yard-room. Inquire at Room No. 3, Metropolitan Block, or on the premises.

TO RENT—Room No. 5, Second Floor, in Aiken's Building, No. 186 South Water street. Rent $12.50 per month. Apply as said office, or by letter addressed to P. O. Box 2486.

TO RENT—First-Class Stores to Rent. Those two large stores in Portland Block, Dearborn street, recently occupied by the New York Marble Company, and A. Fredin. Apply to J. M. PARKER, 70 Washington street.

TO RENT.—Retail Grocer's Attention.—Store No. 96 State street. The best stand in the city for a first class family grocery. Apply to WATSON MATTHEWS, Office No. 3 Mathews' Block.

TO RENT—The new and spacious Brick House, No. 122 North Wells street, well finished and furnished with Water and Gas, admirably suited for a first class Boarding House, containing twenty rooms. Terms moderate, and possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN FRISBIE, No. 7 South Clark street.

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.

113 Lake street—near Clark.

Boarding.

TWO FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with pleasant Rooms and Board, furnished or not, at 19 and 21 Michigan avenue. Also, a few single gentlemen. References required.

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms and good board can be had at 288 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. House first class and location desirable.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife desire board, with furnished rooms, in a private family, within fifteen minutes walk of the Court House. Apply at 162 Clark street.

71 WABASH AVENUE.—Board with Pleasant Rooms at 71 Wabash avenue. A few Day Boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Entire Stock of

House Furnishing Goods,

AT STORE NO. 98 STATE STREET,

(Near corner of Washington.)

On THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clk.

We shall sell by order of the Assignee, for Cash, the entire stock of

ROBERT E. MURPHY,

Consisting of Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Plain and Planished Tin Ware, Silver Plated Ware, Wooden Ware, Iron ware, Baskets, Shaker Goods, Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Children's Carriages, &c., &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY JOHN RANKIN,

Extensive Sale by Catalogue of

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Piano Forte,

Elegant Pier Glass, Oil Paintings, Fine Engravings in Gilt Frames, Rosewood, Book Case, Books, &c.

On SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 29th, at 9½, I will sell at the residence of

R. L. FABIAN, ESQ.,

No. 634 Wabash Avenue,

[illegible]

JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Auctioneers, 12 Lake street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS, and Household Goods, at Auction.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Auctioneers, No. 12 Lake Street.

TRADE SALE OF

Fifty-Two Crates and Hogsheads of

WHITE GRANITE,

Crockery, English China and Glassware,

AT AUCTION.

We will sell at our Salesroom, 12 Lake street,

ON FRIDAY, Sept. 28th, at 9½ o'clock A. M.,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AMERICAN HOUSE

PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GEO. W. NOBLE, Proprietor.
JAS. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET,

Directly opposite the Tremont House.

FURNITURE SALE

Every Wednesday & Saturday,

At 9½ o'clock A. M.

DRY GOODS SALE

Every Monday at 9 1-2 O'clock A. M.

AT OUR SALESROOM.

☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

Wanted.

WANTED—Two first-rate Tinners at A. E. & G. H. MILLER'S, 237 State street.

WANTED.—A rare chance to Exchange Furniture for Farming Land in Michigan. Address Post Office Box 2800.

WANTED.—A young man, 20 years of age, wishes a situation in a store, has had two years experience, and can give the best of references. Please address "J. M.," Box 3165, Post Office.

WANTED—A competent Book-Keeper and general business man, is in want of a situation. Best of city references given. Address P. O. Box 1096, Chicago.

WANTED—To Rent a first-class Furnished House in the South Division, east of State street, for a small family, (gentleman, wife and child.) Address "Furnished House," Tribune Office, stating terms and location.

WANTED—From Oct. 1st. a moderate sized house, furnished or unfurnished, the former preferred, by a family of three grown persons. Location on Michigan or Wabash avenues, north of 12th street. Address P. O. Drawer 2979.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A New or Second-Hand SAFE. Also, a Horse, Wagon and Harness. To pay for the same in board at STANWIX HALL, corner Clark and Van Buren streets.

WANTED—To Rent a good, medium sized house, somewhere in the neighborhood of Wabash avenue and Old street. Possession wanted by the first of November next, or earlier. Address W. T. STOUFFER, P. O. Box 1129.

WANTED TO RENT—In the North or South Division, a House suitable for a small family. Possession wanted by November first or earlier. Address, stating location, &c., "E. B.," P. O. Drawer 2849.

WANTED—Cheap for Cash, a good Family Horse, warranted sound, and a free traveler. Also—a neat and strong light wagon, or buggy, not too heavy, for a single horse, and capable of carrying four persons. Address "A. B.," Box 2631 Post Office, Chicago.

WANTED—By a respectable married woman, a situation as Wet Nurse. She has lost her own baby. She would take a nursery in her own house or go out if required. Please call at No. 221 South Desplaines street, West Side.

WANTED TO RENT—To a Small Family, a First Class Two Story and Basement Brick House, with all the modern improvements, [illegible] "W. T. B.," Post Office Box 4231.

WANTED—By a Boy, 17 years old, a situation in a Banking Office, Book Store or Pharmacy. [illegible] Address "J. L.," P. O. Box 1352, Chicago.

$500 TO $1000.—A good opportunity is here offered for an active business man with the above capital in a manufacturing business in this city. Address ENTERPRISE, at this office, stating where an interview may be had.

$50.00 WILL BE PAID TO any one for procuring the undersigned a situation as Book-Keeper, Salesman, or [illegible] Address "FAX," [illegible]

CLERK WANTED—One who is accustomed to writing steadily on Recording or Copying, and who writes a round plain hand. [illegible] P. O. Box 4236. [illegible]

HOUSE WANTED—Located in SOUTH DIVISION, And north of Harrison street. [illegible] ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1942.

$2,000.—AN EXPERIENCED business man with $2,000, (which could be increased hereafter to $5,000 or $6,000) [illegible] P. O. Box 4353, Chicago.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

[illegible]

$11 to $22 per Month,

[illegible]

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1860.

THEY HAVE BEGUN.

The shifting of voters from the Democratic strong-holds to the doubtful legislative districts has begun. The advanced guard of this army of interlopers reached Logan, a few days since, from Franklin county. For the present they are distributed among the Democrats, and will remain in the county until their votes are cast. We want to warn these misguided fellows and the base men by whom they are engineered, that frauds like those which secured a Democratic triumph in 1858, will not be permitted, and that the Republicans of the threatened localities are prepared to and will defend their rights.

CARL SCHURZ.

The coarseness and vulgarity of the attacks made upon Carl Schurz by the journals in the service of the pro-slavery party are evidence enough that his killing expositions of the policy and statesmanship of Douglas have had their proper effect. In spite of the venom by which he is assailed, Republicans of this country will not be slow to confess that Schurz is one of the foremost men of the nation, whether estimated as an orator or a thinker. He is a philosopher not a whit inferior to Mr. Seward; he is in scholarship the equal of Everett or Sumner. That he loves liberty with his soul, his sufferings for liberty's sake are abundant proof; and that all his hopes are centered in the freedom and prosperity of this country of his choice, all his words and acts attest. Let the pro-slavery men continue their assaults. Their malignity harms him not.

IS DOUGLAS A CATHOLIC?

In 1853, during the absence of Mr. Douglas, while on a visit to Europe, the following statement was published in the *Freeman's Journal*, the organ of the Catholic Church in this country:

> "Letters from Rome, received here three days ago, announced that a distinguished *Senator* of the United States made his formal renunciation of Protestantism, and was received in the Catholic Church on the Feast of Visitation (July 2d) by his Eminence Cardinal Fransoni, Prefect of Propaganda. I have not been able to ascertain the name of the convert, but it will not long remain unknown."

As Judge Douglas was the only U. S. Senator then in Europe, the inference was irresistible that he was the person alluded to. We copied this paragraph with some of the contemporary comments, a few days since, in connection with various other facts going to show Judge Douglas' intimate relations with the Catholic Church. The *State Register* undertakes to evade the force of the extract from the *Freeman's Journal*, by asserting that "the distinguished American statesman who in Rome attached himself to the Catholic Church, was Hon. Joseph R. Chandler," Member of Congress from Pennsylvania. There are two reasons why the *Register's* statement cannot be accepted.

1st. Mr. Chandler was a member of the Roman Catholic Church before going to Europe.

2d. Mr. Chandler was not, in 1853, nor at any time before or since, a member of the U. S. Senate.

The *State Register* will have to try again.

DOUGLAS' CHANCES AND TRUE POLICY.

It is conceded on all sides that Mr. Douglas cannot by any possibility be elected by the people, nor by the House of Representatives. Of all the candidates in the field, Gerritt Smith, the candidate of the Abolitionists, alone excepted, he has the least chance—will get the smallest number of electoral votes. The strength in the South, of which he and his Northern friends boast, has been steadily falling off, and now in half the Southern States he will not have an electoral ticket in the field. His strength in New England of which, at the Baltimore Convention, we heard so much, was exposed in the elections in Maine and Vermont. Admit all that his most sanguine friends now claim,—that he will carry the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois—and the only result that could follow a partial victory of that kind, would be the election of Breckinridge there, or, failing that, an election of Jo. Lane by the Senate. Is not this patent to every Douglas man in the land? Are there any of Mr. Douglas' friends who are so blind, so filled with prejudice and hate, that they cannot read the signs of the times aright? The leaders, whatever they may say, do not look for, have ceased to hope, for his success. They have their own purposes in playing the game in which they are engaged; but as their plans are purely selfish and without reference to the public good, we may waste no words on them, but appeal to the masses of the party at once. They will see that the contest is narrowed down until it is evident that Lincoln or Breckinridge must win, and they will see also that in these men they have a choice of Intervention for Slavery in obedience to the new and dangerous dogmas of Calhoun, and Intervention against Slavery, in imitation of the policy and maxims of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, and all the statesmen and patriots, down to the date of the disorganization of the Democratic party in 1853. We have no doubt what their choice will be. Aside, however, from these reasons which must and will impel honest Douglas men to act so as to destroy all chances for the success of the Disunionists, Nullifiers and Secessionists, there are partisan reasons which no politician can overlook, and which, before election day comes, must insure the co-operation of masses of the Douglasites with the Republicans. We state a few:

It is Mr. Douglas' true policy to beat Breckinridge. He is at work now for no other purpose than to secure his standing in the Democratic party in 1864. For that, and that alone, he is encouraging his followers, and for that he is doing what no candidate for the Presidency has ever done before—advocating his own claims in stump-speeches all over the land. With the patronage of the Federal Administration wielded against him and his friends for four years, he would be wholly crushed out. Ignored at the beginning, he would be without power, and his helplessness would be more and more apparent every day, down to the close of Breckinridge's term. Mr. Douglas is not so blind as not to see this, and he has not that kind of self-sacrificing spirit which would be necessary for him to march up, of his own accord, and lay his head on the block and lose it, that his bitterest and most malignant enemies may enjoy a four years triumph over his friends. The hate and bitterness displayed by the two factions of the Democracy, forbid all argument or conjecture on this point. When Mr. Breckinridge goes into the White House, Douglas' fate is sealed. He is a dead cock in the pit, and no amount of political galvanism can put life into him again. If Lincoln succeeds, the case will be far different. Backed up by a large popular vote in the North and a few fast friends in the South, Mr. Douglas would be the head of the Democratic party, controlling its policy, dictating to its conventions and shaping its legislation, and, finally, compelling his own nomination by an united North and South at the end of Lincoln's term. The Slave Code heresy and its advocates being meanwhile buried seven fathoms deep by popular indignation. This is as plain as the alphabet, and he who cannot see it, should retire from politics and go to fillibustering—a trade in which no sense is required. Add to the certainty that Breckinridge's election is Douglas' annihilation, and that Lincoln's success is the signal for Douglas to take a position in the Democratic party, that no rival or faction can question—add to these the chances that the Republicans may divide before the end of Lincoln's administration on some question of domestic or foreign policy, and we see not a single reason why Douglas himself and all his men should not say that Lincoln must and shall win, and if he lacks votes, he shall have enough help from us to place his election and the defeat of the Disunionists beyond a doubt. When the contest is over they may say this: "Look here, gentlemen of the South, Mr. Douglas makes no "figure in the Electoral College owing to the "peculiar division of parties; but what can you "do hereafter without our help? See our popular vote. It is stronger than Breckinridge's "by tens of thousands. Now you do not "mean to break up the Union. If you do, "we will not permit you. Say then, do you "want us with Mr. Douglas and the chances "of victory; or are you willing to "re-enact the events of 1860 and permit "your enemies and ours to wield the power of the government against you and us? "Take your choice. We are the majority of "the Democratic party in the nation; we are "all of the Democratic party in the North. "We can out vote you in Convention and at "the polls. Will you abate your pretensions "and accept our aid? Take your time to answer!" If Breckinridge succeeds, with proscription of Douglas and those who stood by him, will come bounties for treachery to the North and to the peculiar principle upon which the Douglasites assume to act. As in Mr. Buchanan's last year or two, the men who dare assert the right of the Northern Democracy to be heard and respected, will be compelled to stand back, while those who avow their willingness to yield all and betray all, that slavery may go where it pleases, will bear off the honors and rewards, and riot, license and profligacy will go unrebuked. Mr. Douglas will close his term in the Senate and his political career on one and the same day. In this, then the friends of Douglas and Lincoln ought to be agreed, that Breckinridge is to be beaten at all hazards, and that LINCOLN is the only candidate now in the field by whom that necessary and patriotic job can be done. Mr. Douglas cannot afford to carry Pennsylvania and Illinois. His half victory would be his certain death. Why will not his friends cease their boasting and like sensible and patriotic men look their situation in the face, and then help us in putting the Disunionists down?

Bad Treatment of Ficklin.

The Democrats got O. B. Ficklin to challenge Senator Trumbull to a series of public discussions. Ficklin was formerly a Democratic Representative in Congress, and for many years has been regarded as one of the ablest men of his party in this State. He is a candidate for the United States Senate, and confidently expects to be elected to the seat now occupied by Judge Trumbull, should the Douglasites have a majority of the next Legislature. The *Times and Herald* says he is the ablest champion of the party, and a most reliable Democrat. After putting him forward as their especial champion for the Senatorial succession in the place of Judge Trumbull, after getting him to challenge Judge T. to a joint discussion, and giving out how he was to use up the Republican party forthwith, they appear suddenly to have changed their tactics; and discovering that they had nothing to expect but defeat and rout at the hands of Judge T., a panic seized them, and forthwith the word went along the line to heads of messes, not to let the rank and file attend the meetings—not to allow them to hear Judge Trumbull's speeches. A few Democrats attended the discussion at Mendota, the word not having reached that region in time to keep them away; but at the next debate, at Pittsfield, Pike county, scarcely a Democrat was on the ground; and while Judge Trumbull was received by his friends in a handsome manner, poor Ficklin entered the place alone, and had no notice whatever paid him throughout the day by Democrats. The Pike County *Democrat* urged its party friends to pay no attention to the debate, calling it a "*Black Republican trick.*" A correspondent of the *State Journal* who was at the meeting, says:

> The disrespect shown to Mr. Ficklin was so pointed and so glaring, that Judge Trumbull, who had the opening speech, took occasion to allude to it, and after reading the above article from the Democratic paper, proceeded to state the facts in relation to the joint discussion. He announced that on the 25th of July, at the joint discussion at Bloomington between himself and Mr. Allen, and where many of the most prominent Democrats in the State were present, Mr. Ficklin solicited in writing a joint discussion with Judge Trumbull, at his published appointments, or at such other times or places as could be mutually agreed upon. Judge Trumbull replied, declining the joint discussions at Republican meetings, but stating that after his own appointments were over, if Mr. Ficklin desired it, he would gratify him. Mr. Ficklin followed the matter up and four places were agreed upon and the notices accordingly published. Judge Trumbull then proceeded to expose the shameful manner in which Mr. Ficklin had been treated by his party friends in refusing to make any joint arrangements for the discussion, or even to give Mr. F. the sanction of their presence. He pledged himself, however, so far as he was able, to protect Mr. Ficklin, and allow him a hearing even if his Democratic friends would not receive him, and he made a most telling comment on the conduct of the Democrats, who, after challenging joint discussions, were afraid to let their own champions of free discussion, and yet, when the time came, slink away or do all in their power to keep Democrats from attending for fear they may hear the truth. Judge Trumbull proceeded to discuss the issues of the campaign, which he did in a most masterly, eloquent and logical manner, maintaining his well known reputation as one of the ablest debaters and closest reasoners now in the councils of the Nation.
>
> Of course Mr. Ficklin, who, as is well known, is no match for Judge Trumbull at any time, but was now suffering from extreme mortification at the indignity he received at the hands of his own party friends, labored in a confused and jumbled-up manner all through the debate, thus making his discomfiture and defeat only the more bare faced and pitiable.

It is said that these tactics are the result, in part, of the unwillingness of the Democratic leaders to permit the rank and file to listen to Senator Trumbull's able exposition of the political issues of the day, and, in part, of the jealousy of Don. Morrison, Sam. Marshall, and some other aspirants for Senatorial honors, who think that Ficklin is getting along a little too fast. But be the cause what it may, the treatment of Ficklin by his political friends is shabby and disgraceful in the extreme.

A Crushing Rejoinder.

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* for this week contains a crushing rejoinder to the *Times and Herald's* attack upon Dr. Eddy, editor of the former paper—the absence of Dr. E. from the city last week having prevented an earlier reply. The various charges made by the *Times and Herald* are taken up, seriatim, and effectually refuted. The following is the concluding portion of Dr. Eddy's rejoinder:

> In conclusion, if we did, in that letter, make an assault upon the editor's political platform, we are willing to retract it; and that we may learn wherein, we will state its points:
>
> 1. Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church are entitled to all the rights and privileges of other people.
> 2. They are entitled to receive their mail matter as do other citizens, without being subjected to government espionage.
> 3. That the speech of Mr. Taney, in the case of the State of Maryland vs. Jacob Gruber, contained sound doctrine.
> 4. That being a member of the M. E. Church shall not be taken as *prima facie* evidence of treason and insurrection, but that we shall be deemed innocent until proved guilty.
> 5. That in all cases of alleged crime it is our right to have a fair trial before a competent court and an impartial jury, assisted by competent counsel.
> 6. That it is *our right* to regulate our ecclesiastical institutions in our own way, and to supply the people with our ministry wherever they desire it.
> 7. That if our rights as a denomination are not secured, it is our duty to take prompt and efficient steps to secure them.
> 8. That we, in common with other citizens, have a right to a free pulpit and a free press.
> 9. It is unconstitutional to murder Methodist preachers.
>
> Now, if the editor of the *Times and Herald* will say which of these propositions *impinges upon his political platform, or is necessarily damaging to the success of his candidate*, we will inform our readers and suspend its discussion until after November.
>
> But if they are not opposed to his platform, will he not permit us to insist upon them *until the wanton butchery of Methodists shall cease?*

Slavery and the Supreme Courts.

Mr. James A. Hamilton, of New York, a son of the great Alexander Hamilton, recently published in the New York *Times* a very able and conclusive argument against the assumption by the United States Supreme Court that the Constitution recognizes slaves as property, and that therefore slave owners have a right to take them wherever they please, and are entitled to Congressional protection wherever they go. Mr. Hamilton prefaces his argument with the following pregnant quotations:

> "Every man has a property in his own person; this nobody has a right to but himself."—*Locke.*
>
> "Natural liberty is the gift of the beneficent Creator of the whole human race."—*Hamilton.*
>
> "Slavery is a system of outrage and robbery."—*Socrates.*
>
> "Slavery is a system of the most complete injustice."—*Plato.*
>
> "No man by nature is the property of another."—*Dr. Johnson.*
>
> "Slavery in all its forms, in all its degrees, is a violation of divine law, and a degradation of human nature."—*Priscot.*
>
> "Not only does the Christian religion, but nature herself, cry out against the state of slavery."—*Pope Leo X.*
>
> "The wise and good men throughout all time, and the Christian Church throughout all the world, with an unimportant exception during a brief period in our own country, has denounced 'Slavery' as 'an atrocious abasement of human nature.'"—*Franklin.*

☞ Forney's *Press* says that "Blanton Duncan, well known in Pennsylvania as an efficient canvasser and as a liberal wealthy man, together with a number of others of the same politics, are about to stamp Indiana and Illinois in favor of Bell and Everett, so as to secure those States if possible for Douglas." This Peter Funk had better stay at home. He will pull the wool over the eyes of very few people in the States named.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

—The Mendota *Times* thinks Judge Trumbull don't amount to much. "Judge Dickey can beat him all hollow."

GOV. JACKSON DECLARES FOR BRECKINRIDGE.—Claiborne F. Jackson, whom the Douglasites, assisted by a portion of the Breckinridgers, have just elected Governor of Missouri, made a speech at the Breckinridge State Convention on Friday, and declared himself against Douglas.

—Gov. Randall of Wisconsin goes to Indiana next week to speak in behalf of the Republican cause in that State.

—In the company of "Abe's Boys" at Connersville, Indiana, are fifty old Democrats, all now for Lincoln.

—In the "Rail Maulers" of Indianapolis are eleven old staunch Democrats who are actively at work for the Republican cause.

—The *T. and Herald* of this city a few days since published a *canard* to the effect that Edward Leahey, formerly known throughout the country as the "Monk of La Trappe," had been pardoned out of the Wisconsin State Prison by Gov. Randall on condition that he would take the stump in the Third Wisconsin Congressional District against Larrabee, the Democratic candidate. The Madison *Journal* pricks this bubble by calling attention to the fact that most of the papers in Wisconsin had, some time previous to the appearance of the article in the *T. and Herald*, published several letters from Larrabee, urging the pardon of Leahey.

A BIG TEAM.—The Ohio State *Journal* announces the Hon. Thomas Ewing is to speak at Chillicoth, on Friday the fifth of October. Gov. Chase and Tom Corwin are to speak at the same time and place.

THE OLD GUARD COMES OVER IN A BODY.—Over TWO HUNDRED AMERICANS, of the town of Keeseville, Essex county, New York, all of whom voted for Fillmore in 1856, and who have year after year carried the town of Keeseville for the American party by from fifty to one hundred majority, feeling convinced that a distinct and separate organization is no longer practicable nor expedient, and that the attempt of Brooks and his colleagues to transfer the Free Soil, Protective Tariff Democrats and old Whigs of that town into the ranks of the Pro-Slavery, Free Trade Democracy, should be repudiated; hereby give notice that they refuse to be sold, and scorn and reject the unauthorized transfer, which is as insulting as the mercenary and malicious motives which instigated it are degrading to its authors, and that they intend one and all to vote for LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

—The Democrats are cruel toward their unfortunate members. Now that Col. Smart is defeated in Maine the New York *Journal of Commerce* calls him "a semi-Abolitionist."

—The *Southern Confederacy*, which was for preventing Lincoln's inauguration by force, thinks better of it now, and concedes that his election would not be in itself "an overt act."

SENSIBLE DOCTOR.—A letter from Dr. Stephen Duncan of Mississippi, a large planter, is attracting much attention South. The Doctor says, "If the Union is to be dissolved, I for one would be for selling out my possessions immediately. Any man of sense and reflection cannot fail to see that, after disunion, we would be in no better condition, in any one respect, and almost in all respects infinitely worse. Our taxes alone would consume more than one quarter of our products."

WESTERN MERCHANTS, MAKE A NOTE OF THIS.—The New York *Tribune* of Saturday has the following:

> Mr. Robert H. Jones, who has been for five years in the employ of Davis, Noble & Co., No. 87 Chambers street, in the dry goods Southern trade, is a Wide Awake, and turned out in the great procession on Thursday of last week. On Friday morning one of the firm ordered the book-keeper to settle with and discharge him. His address may be found at this office.

FUSION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Douglas State Committee of Pennsylvania announce that they have at no time entertained a proposition for fusion with the supporters of Breckinridge. Nor will they at any future period.

ONE OF THE RESULTS.—The Albion, New York, *Union*, announces as one of the results of Mr. Douglas's visit and speech at that place, the conversion of Joseph Hart, Esq., who up to this period has been a fusionist, to the support of Lincoln and Hamlin. After hearing Douglas's harangue, he very soon reached the conclusion that there was but one place for an honest man—in the ranks of the Republican party.

FEARFULLY LINCOLN.—The Taunton (Mass.) *Gazette* says that a Republican Club was organized in Norton last Saturday evening, officered as follows:

> President, Abnes A. Lincoln, junior; [illegible] Lincoln; Secretary and Treasurer, S. Leprelate Lincoln; Executive Committee, Daniel B. Lincoln, Harrison T. Lincoln, Calvin C. Lincoln.

A DILEMMA.—A Breckinridge paper goes off into ecstacies over Douglas's threat to hang seceders, made in the Norfolk speech. It thinks he will have to officiate as Jack Ketch in the execution of a large majority of his present supporters South.

COMING BY TOWNSHIPS.—Forty-three Germans of the town of Bethlehem, Albany county, New York, who have always heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, have joined the Republican Club, and are hereafter for Lincoln and Hamlin. Their names are published in the Albany *Journal*.

—The Bangor *Whig and Courier*, in an article exploding some Democratic figuring on the result of the recent election in that State, says:

> "Our friends abroad will please understand one thing: viz: that the recent Republican victory in this State was more complete and more overwhelming than anything which preceded it—and that the Democratic party here has not only been utterly and hopelessly routed, when combined upon one Gubernatorial candidate, but is now going into a civil war of the factions which will about equally divide its feeble vote in November. It is now only a struggle for the party organization."

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* (Belleverett organ) publishes an official call for a meeting of the Constitutional Union State Executive Committee, to be held at Harrisburgh on Thursday, September 27th, "for the purpose of completing the Constitutional Union Electoral Ticket for the State of Pennsylvania, and selecting a candidate for the office of Governor, to be supported by the party at the coming October election." It is well understood that a desperate effort is to be made to induce this faction to concentrate its votes upon Foster, the Breckinridge-Douglas candidate. Money will be freely used for this purpose. The purchasable Belleverett leaders will hence be found favoring the scheme.

> Has anybody ever yet heard a Douglas man advise an inquirer to read the Joint Discussions of Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois two years ago? Has any one ever seen a Douglasite disseminating those discussion? If you know of one, let us hear. If you ever again hear a Douglasite saying that Lincoln is a clever fellow—honest and well-meaning, no doubt, but not the equal of Stephen A. Douglas—just ask him: "Have you read their joint debates before the people of Illinois?" That question will extinguish him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A PASTOR DISMISSED.—Rev. Mr. Bell, Pastor of the Graham Avenue Protestant Methodist Church, New York city, was, at a quarterly meeting of that Society, held on Friday last, dismissed by almost an unanimous vote. The principal cause of complaint against Mr. Bell was his Anti-Slavery sentiments, which he felt it his duty to express from the pulpit. The Chairman was directed to provide Mr. Bell with a certificate as to his good moral standing, as well as Christian and ministerial character.

—A correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal* says that Douglas was blackguard enough to apply the epithet "pimp," to a gentleman who asked him a civil question, during his speech at Clifton Springs.

PERSONAL.

Paul Morphy is now in New York. Some games lately contested at the New York Chess Club with his old antagonist, James Thompson, at the odds of a knight, clearly show that his remarkable skill in the game has suffered no dimunition since last year.

—The late Mr. Adam F. Weston, of Bombay, has left a bequest of over $700,000 to the town of North Allerton, in Yorkshire, England, of which he was a native. The whole sum is to be devoted to the foundation of a Botanical Museum for the northern counties of England.

—Dr. Watts, the great psalmist, is to have a statue erected in his honor at Southampton, his native town. It will be put up next July, on the anniversary of his birth.

—Miss Catherine E. Beecher, sister of Henry Ward Beecher, is said to have become an Episcopalian.

—Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, says it will be our own fault if we do not soon surpass the best wine grapes of Europe by selecting the best native grapes and planting their seed. Mr. Longworth is authority in such matters.

—In the Dowager Countess of Craven, who died a few days since (says a late English paper), we have lost the last, with the single exception of Lady Essex, of the celebrated ladies who were formerly connected with the public stage. The Countess was well known upon the London boards some half a century ago, as one of the most popular favorites of the day, under her maiden name, as Miss Louisa Brunton. Mrs. Yates, the well known actress who died recently, was a niece of Lady Craven.

—A large number of the prominent citizens of Boston, including Governor Banks, Mayor Lincoln, Chief Justice Shaw, and Mr. Everett, have invited Mr. Ralph Farnham, of Acton, Me., the sole survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, to visit Boston. Mr. Stevens has generously offered the free use of apartments at the Revere House, and there is a disposition in all quarters to make the veteran's visit to Boston one of rare enjoyment.

—Douglas told some ladies who had assembled at the Albion depot to get a look at him, that he had a great regard for them, and would be glad to make them a speech, but there was a lady waiting for him at Niagara Falls, for whom he felt a greater love than for any of them. Just here somebody sang out, "Is that your mother?"

—The President declined the invitation to attend the Prince of Wales ball in New York, but it is understood that Miss Harriet Lane, Mr. Buchanan's niece, will be present, and it is surmised that she will be selected for the honor of the first dance with H. R. H.

—The celebrated African traveler, Dr. Livingstone, is to have another steamer, which has been sent out by the English Admiralty, to enable him to proceed with the exploration and navigation of the Zambesi. The screw steam sloop Pioneer, of 350 horse power, has recently departed from Woolwich, fully laden with stores for the intrepid explorer and estimable man who is enlarging our information of that hitherto unknown portion of the globe.

—Dr. Beardsley, of the Oskaloosa (Iowa) *Herald* was furiously assaulted on the street by the Sheriff of the County, Joseph H. Mason, and his brother Thomas. Dr. Beardsley was knocked down and considerably bruised by the ruffians, but not seriously injured. Great indignation exists against the brutal assailants, each of whom is superior in physical strength to the Doctor.

—We are informed that Dean Richmond has paid $100 to the fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans left destitute by the late Lady Elgin disaster.

—Very little seems to be known of Col. Rudler, who was shot with Walker in Honduras. He was a native of Alabama, and served with credit in the Mexican War as an officer of the Louisiana Regiment. In 1849 he went to California, and was at one time Deputy-Marshal of the city of Stockton. He was an active Whig during the Presidential canvass of 1852, and was nominated by that party for the office of Sheriff of San Joaquin county in 1854, but was defeated. In 1855 he disposed of his property there and joined Walker in Nicaragua. He had a profound regard and esteem for Walker, and has shared in all his expeditions, and finally participated in his fate.

The Work in Western Iowa.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

SIGOURNEY, Sept. 20th, 1860.

Thinking that your readers might be gratified by hearing something of the progress of the good cause West of the Mississippi, in the interior of Iowa, I drop you the following items.

Yesterday the Republicans of this, Keokuk County, had a grand rally, which was an entire success. About one week's notice had been given, which brought out a crowd of four or five thousand live Republicans. About 12 o'clock the delegations from the several townships began to pour in, on horseback, in wagons drawn by two, four and six horses, in carriages, and on foot, with banners, mottoes and devices of every description, headed by bands of martial music. Three of the delegations had wagons drawn by six horses each, in which were seated thirty-two young ladies dressed in white, with appropriate banners representing the several States, with one dressed in black.

At two o'clock the procession was formed and marched to the grove, where they listened most attentively for nearly two hours to a speech from Senator Bingham of Michigan. Senator Bingham is an able man and is doing good service in Iowa.

After Senator Bingham had closed, James F. Wilson, Esq., of Fairfield, one of Iowa's most promising young orators, took the stand and entertained the crowd for an hour with a compact, logical speech.

In the evening we had a Wide Awake procession and a speech by Mr. Warner, one of our own young men who is rapidly rising to distinction. This rally was intended as a contrast to one held here some time since by the Douglasites, when Dirty Dean disgusted everybody with his filthy blackguardism. The Democratic meeting was little better than a noisy drunken rabble, brought together for the purpose of parade and show, while the Republican meeting was composed of earnest, sober men, with a noble purpose at heart, intent on its accomplishment. And such is the contrast throughout Iowa, as will be verified by the election in November. Set Iowa down as good for ten thousand majority for "Old Abe," and one thousand five hundred for Col. Curtis in the First Congressional District.

B.

Wide Awake! Wide Awake!

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

FREEPORT, Sept. 25, 1860.

The Wide Awakes of this city had a splendid torch-light procession last evening. The whole number of torches out was *three hundred and fifteen*, and whole number of men, including officers, bearers of transparencies, banners, flags, mauls and axes, 329. The Douglasites were struck dumb. In the ranks were several German voters who have renounced Douglas within a few weeks, and declared for Lincoln.

A beautiful silk flag was presented to the Club last evening by the Republican young ladies of the city.

The campaign is a lively one in these parts, and the result in November will show large Republican gains. Put Stephenson down for an increase of 400 on her Fremont majority.

Yours, J. C.

Discussion in Iowa.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DECORAH, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1860.

Yesterday the voters of this county turned out en masse to hear the political issues of the day discussed, by the congressional nominees, Messrs. Vandever and Samuels.

Mr. V. opened the discussion with an able vindication of the principles of the Republican party. Mr. Samuels followed, and "squatted" upon the exploded humbug of "popular sovereignty" for an hour and a half, and Mr. V. followed in a speech of half an hour, knocking the pins entirely out from under "Our Ben," leaving him in a *declining* rather than a "squatting" position. At the conclusion of the speech, some one proposed three cheers for Lincoln and Hamlin, and they were given with a will. Then three cheers were proposed for Vandever, and again the welkin rung with three wild, enthusiastic huzzas. At this juncture some intrepid squatter plucked up his courage to the sticking point and proposed three cheers for Douglas and Johnson. They were participated in by three—by exact count—two besides himself. Then three were proposed for "Our Ben," and like the other, was participated in by three persons. "Our Ben" left the scene of the encounter rather chop fallen.

Winnisheik will give more than her usual majority for the "Illinois Rail Splitter," and Iowa is safe for eight thousand majority.

We've unfurled the proud banner of Freedom's behest,
And will fight but to conquer for Abe of the West;
Our banner unshattered in triumph shall wave,
While we dig for the "Squatter" a political grave.

VIDI.

Mason County Moving.

HAVANA PRECINCT, Sept. 18th, 1860.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

The Republicans of this County are hard at work and enthusiastic in the cause of freedom; they are determined to redeem Old Mason from the rule, or rather *misrule* of Democratic officials. You may rest assured that there will be cast in the coming election a larger Republican vote than was ever cast in this county before. Trumbull, Schurz, Kellogg and Walker have done much good in this county, and this, too, in spite of the tremendous efforts of the Douglas clique to crush out and subdue Republicanism. In truth, the Democrats are badly scared; the county has been canvassed by their best speakers, and they have actually established another Douglas paper at Bath, which in conjunction with the one issued at Havana will contribute to the success of their opponents by their ruffianly abuse of honest men.

There are many conversions to the Republican idea, and the majority of 200 which the Democrats had at the last election will be completely dissipated, and I have no doubt "Old Abe" will receive a handsome majority. Look out for old Mason, for we intend to astonish you, and roll up such a vote as will place our "Squatter Sovereigntyites" out of future contests.

A Republican Club was organized in this vicinity early in the campaign, and has in its ranks the most substantial and intelligent men in the neighborhood. The officers of the club are A. D. Hopping, President; J. H. Lawton, J. McCowan, A. Hister, Vice Presidents; S. P. Lindley, Secretary.

The news of the elections in Vermont and Maine was received by the Republicans of this neighborhood with great satisfaction, but the Democrats were evidently bitterly disappointed. Yours in the cause,

R.

POPULATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—From official and unofficial returns of the census of Philadelphia, we are enabled to give within a few hundred of the present population. The returns are all official except four wards, which are estimated. The entire foots up 583,197. The houses in 1850 numbered 61,278, at present they reach about 80,000.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT AURORA.—E. C. Larned, Isaac N. Arnold, and J. Lyle King, will address the Republicans of Aurora, Kane Co., on Friday evening next.

A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY.

Address of the Republican State Central Committee to the Voters of Kentucky.

On the eve of the approaching Presidential election, we deem it due to ourselves, and to the cause with which we are identified, to state the leading motives which induce us to cast our votes for Lincoln and Hamlin, the candidates of the Republican party; and on presenting an electoral ticket for your suffrages, we also desire to lay before you the grounds upon which we solicit your co-operation.

In the name of *Freedom*, best secured by its consistent exercise, and in the name of Truth, best attained by untrammeled investigation, we ask a dispassionate hearing.

The political field is now occupied by four parties alike hostile to our organization—parties with whom we cannot affiliate, because our political convictions are utterly opposed to their avowed objects.

We cannot affiliate with the Breckinridge party, because it bestows its unqualified approbation upon the present Administration, seeks to continue its abuses, and regards its success paramount to the preservation of the Union itself. We condemn this Administration, for we hold that it has used the treasure and energies of the country, not for the benefit of that country, but for the promotion of its own partisan interests—that it has introduced a system of official discipline dangerous to the liberties of the people, pernicious to the proper performance of public duties, tending to the destruction of that independence of individual judgment so essential to the preservation of our institutions—that, in time of peace, it has plunged the nation into a debt of near eighty millions, without showing therefor any other equivalent than an army of contractors and hirelings ready to do the bidding of a central power—that it has attempted in a willful disregard of justice and the enlightened sentiment of the age, to force slavery upon an unwilling people—that it has set up as a standard of national conduct, not the great principle on which our government is founded, but an unqualified subserviency to the extreme pretensions of a mere class interest—that it has, in its servility to this interest, connived to interpolate partisan doctrines into the Federal Constitution, doctrines which, in the language of Henry Clay, were "so irreconcilable to his comprehension, or to any reason which he possessed, that he did not know how to meet them."

We cannot associate with the Douglas party, because it inaugurated its career with the breach of the Public Faith of a great people by abrogating the time-honored Missouri Compromise, that peace-compact entered into by the master-minds revered in our history, and acquiesced in for a third of a century; because it seeks to remove from the national control the Territories belonging to the nation; because it boasts of its indifference as to whether our broad domains are to be devoted to freedom or to slavery. Its champion at one time does "not care whether slavery is voted up or voted down," and at another time rejoices over the fact that through the operation of his principle, slavery has been extended from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, over a territory five times as large as the State of New York, and not only up to 36 deg. 30 min., but up to 38 deg. North latitude. He at one time exhorts the people to a dutiful obedience to the Dred Scott Decision, and at another suggests a mode of cunningly evading the same. Unfriendly legislation is proposed as an antidote to a friendly decision. We oppose this party because it strives to settle a great national question, not by the enlightened judgement of the National Council, but by the trial of the physical strength of an accidental and transient population; not by the civilized method of peacable legislation, but by a barbarous appeal to bloody struggles—because it does not announce well defined principles intended everywhere to be understood, but hopes to succeed by artful equivocations intended everywhere to mislead.

We cannot unite with the Bell party, since it assumes to solve the pressing questions of the day by ignoring them. It professes an amiable neutrality when an energetic opposition is called for—when sacred compacts are violently broken, and the Constitution of our country is boldly changed by partisan constructions. And, turning from the vague generalities of its so-called platform to the record of the public career of its candidates, we find them holding views strictly antagonistic to each other. Mr. Bell (in opposition to our own Henry Clay) voted for the abrogation of the Mexican laws prohibiting Slavery, and advocates its extension. Mr. Everett declares that such "extension would be condemned before the civilized world, and would present us self-convicted of the enormous crime of having voluntarily given the greatest possible enlargement to an evil." Mr. Clay pronounced as absurd, but Mr. Bell recognized that the right to hold slaves in the Territories is guaranteed by the Constitution, and Mr. Everett utterly repudiates this doctrine. The politic silence of its platform, and the contrariety of sentiments disclosed by the record of its candidates, make this party unworthy of our support.

The Abolition party, with Gerrit Smith as its candidate, proclaims the treasonable design of subverting the Constitution and substituting there for its own extravagant vagaries. With this we can have no sympathy whatever.

For these prominent reasons, and for others not less important, but not so pressing, we deem it our duty to oppose these four parties, and will now pass to a review of the principles and tendencies of the Republican party, for whose success we solicit your votes.

The Republican party proclaims its firm attachment to the Union of these States, and holds in abhorrence all schemes of Disunion, come from what source they may. It pledges its honor to the maintenance of the sovereign right of each State to control its own domestic institutions exclusively. Holding with the framers of the Ordinance of 1787 (reenacted in 1789 by the first Congress under the Constitution), and with the authors of the Missouri Compromise, that Slavery is a social and political evil; that Congress has the constitutional power to prevent its extension into Territories where it does not now exist; and that, in laying the foundation of new societies, it should not be incorporated among their elements, we propose national control of the national domain for the purpose of confining the institution of Slavery to its present limits. In pressing this policy to a consummation, we but endeavor to realize the hopes of our Revolutionary Fathers; in demanding that the public domain shall be protected from the curse of Human Bondage, we but identify ourselves with Washington, with Jefferson, with Madison, and their cotemporaries. When we ask that masters shall be prohibited from carrying their slaves into Territories, we do not discriminate between sections of our country, but include all masters, whether coming from the North or the South; whether they be slaveholders now, or intend to become such hereafter. Not for the benefit of the Free States to the detriment of the Slave States do we raise our voice, but we plead the cause of Freedom against the pretensions of Slavery. In the struggle for the possession of the Territories, we desire Freedom to be victorious.

The Republican party desires the enactment of a well digested Homestead Law, believing it in the interests of the whole country that the public land should not be held merely as a bank of deposit for the surplus capital of the wealthy speculator, but should be devoted to *bona fide* settlers, in order that honest industry may secure the necessaries and comforts of life, and thus augment the aggregate wealth of the nation.

It requires that, in providing revenues for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, those duties should be so regulated as to stimulate our national industry, and to multiply and develop the resources of our country.

It advocates the construction of a Pacific Railroad, in order to provide the means for national defense in times of war, to facilitate communication between our Atlantic and Pacific States, to strengthen the bonds of our Union, and to open new fields of industry and civilization. It requires Congress to make direct appropriations for River and Harbor improvements of a national character, as authorized by the Constitution and justified by the obligations of Government to foster the commerce and protect the lives and property of its citizens; and therefore discountenances the grant of discretionary power to the *States* to levy tunnage duties.

It insists on the effectual suppression of the African slave trade, and denounces its recent reopening under cover of our national flag, aided by judicial perversions, as a crime against humanity and a shame to our country. Neither wing of the "Democracy" had the courage or the will to rebuke that infamous traffic.

To these principles stands the Republican party pledged—to carry them out it has nominated Abraham Lincoln, a native of Kentucky, now a citizen of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, a citizen of Maine, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Their acknowledged honesty, their patriotism and integrity, are the best guaranties for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

We know we are charged with sectionalism, not indeed upon a fair exposition of our principles, but upon the assumption that our party can poll no votes in the Southern States—that it finds no sympathy in this latitude. We call upon our friends to rebuke that assumption; we call upon them to assert their right of a free expression of just sentiments—to enforce the guaranty of the Kentucky Bill of Rights, "that all elections shall be free and equal!" *The charge of sectionalism will never cease to be made until we remove the ground upon which it rests.* By a united and earnest effort in those slave States where freedom of speech is not wholly stifled, we may poll a larger aggregate vote than the Breckinridge or the Bell party in a like number of free States. We state with confidence that the Republican vote in the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, will exceed fifty thousand at the coming election. There is no reason why we should throw our strength into a mere choice between other parties but little differing in their hostility to ours. The result in Kentucky cannot be effected by our vote: she is certain to go for Bell and Everett; but by our vote we can add to the national character of the party with which we are identified by our convictions, *and the triumph of which is now rendered certain.* Let the voice of fifty thousand freemen from the South be heard asserting their independent manhood at the ballot box, and the charge of sectionalism will be forever silenced.

With these principles and these candidates we present ourselves to the enlightened voters of Kentucky. In their tendencies we can see no danger to the perpetuity of the Union; in the object we can detect no germ for the demoralization, no danger to the liberties of the people. But, on the contrary, from their success we augur the progress of liberty, the vindication of truth, the increased prosperity of our people, the realization of the hopes of our fathers, and the unsullied maintenance of a magnificent Constitution bequeathed to us by those great apostles of human freedom.

Louisville, September 17, 1860.

EDGAR NEEDHAM, THEO. WEHLE,
BLAND BALLARD, HARRISON G. OTIS,
LEWIS N. DEMBITZ, JOHN REYMELL,
A. H. MERRIWETHER, MORGAN FAUBUS,
FRED. FREIOCE, WILLIAM JOHNSON,
J. R. WHITTEMORE, CURTIS KNIGHT,
H. W. HAWS, H. S. FORCE,
JOHN J. HAWS,
Republican State Central Committee.

THE PIKE'S PEAK SILVER MINES.—The Denver City correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes that the excitement in relation to the alleged discovery of silver mines is very great. The gold leads are being deserted, and stories are told of silver ores so rich as to yield $9,000 to the ton. Mr. Hedges, formerly of Cincinnati, and others have sent East for silver furnaces; and it is generally believed that the supply of the metal is inexhaustible.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

Future Greatness of the United States.

Extract from the Speech delivered by Gov. Seward, at St. Paul, Sept. 18.

I have never until now occupied that place whence I could grasp the whole grand panorama of the continent, for the happiness of whose present people and of whose future millions of millions, it is the duty of an American statesman to labor. I have often heard it said, and indeed I have thought that one could get a very adequate idea of the greatness of this republic of ours, if he could stand, as I have stood, on the deck of an American ship of war as she crossed the Mediterranean, passed through the Ionian Islands, ascended the Adriatic, bearing at the mast head the stripes and stars that command respect and inspire fear equally among the semi barbarians of Asia and the most polite and powerful nations of Europe. I have often thought that I could lift myself up to the conception of the greatness of this Republic of ours by taking a stand on the terrace of the Capitol at Washington, and contemplating the concentration of the political power of the American people, and then following out in my imagination the dispatches by which that will, after being modified by the Executive and Legislative departments, went forth in laws, and edicts, and ordinances for the government and direction of a great people. But after all no such place as either of these is equal to that I now occupy. I seem to myself to stand here on this eminence as the traveler who climbs the dome of St. Peter's, in Rome. There through the opening of that dome, he seems to himself to be in almost direct and immediate communication with the Almighty Power that directs and controls the actions and the wills of men, and he looks down with pity on the priests and votaries below who vainly try, by poring over beads and rituals, to study out and influence the mind of the Eternal. Standing here and looking far off into the Northwest, I see the Russian, as he busily occupies himself in establishing seaports and towns and fortifications, on the verge of this continent, as the outposts of St. Petersburg, and I can say "Go on and build up your outposts all along the coast, up even to the Arctic Ocean—they will yet become the outposts of my own country—monuments of the civilization of the United States in the Northwest." So I look off on Prince Rupert's Land and Canada, and see there an ingenious, enterprising, and ambitious people, occupied with bridging rivers and constructing canals, railroads and telegraphs, to organize and preserve great British provinces North of the great lakes, the St. Lawrence, and around the shores of Hudson's Bay, and I am able to say, it is very well; you are building excellent States to be hereafter admitted into the American Union. [Applause]. I can look Southwest and see amid all the convulsions that are breaking the Spanish American Republics, and in their rapid decay and dissolution, the preparatory stage for their reorganization in free, equal and self governing members of the United States of America. In the same high range of vision I can look down on the States and the people of the Atlantic coast of Maine and Massachusetts, of New York and Pennsylvania, of Virginia and the Carolinas, and Georgia, and Louisiana, and Texas, and round by the Pacific coast to California and Oregon. I can hear their disputes, their fretful controversies, their threats that if their own separate interests are not gratified and consulted by the Federal government they will separate from this Union. I am able to say: "Peace, be still." These subjects of contention and dispute that so irritate and anger and provoke and alienate you, are but temporary and ephemeral. These institutions which you so much desire to conserve, and for which you think you would sacrifice the welfare of the people of the continent, are almost as ephemeral as yourselves. The man is born to-day who will live to see the American Union, the American people, coming into the harmonious understanding, that this is the land for the white man, and that whatever elements there are to disturb its present peace or irritate the passions of its possessors, will in the end, and that end will come before long, pass away, ineffectual in any way to disturb the harmony of, or endanger the stability, of this great Union. (Applause).

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Expedition of Twenty Thousand Men Fitting Out for Mexico.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, 22d.]

We understand that letters of the highest authority were received in this city by the Cahawba, from Havana, which leave no room to doubt that something serious is pending between Spain and Mexico. They assert positively, indeed, that an expedition of not less than 20,000 men is actually being fitted out in the city for Vera Cruz. And of this no secret is made. Even the troop comprising the expedition, their regiments and companies, are mentioned. They are for the most part the acclimated troop of the Island. Their places will be filled by recruits at home and reinforcements from the Peninsula, the vanguard of which were daily expected.

The ostensible grounds of quarrel between Spain and Mexico have already been stated. The real object of the present expedition, however, if ever it should proceed to the Mexican coast, is armed intervention, looking to a permanent protection over the country, if not its ultimate acquisition. However Quixotic this may seem to us, it is no doubt actually in contemplation. A thousand recent events foreshadow it, and especially the recent recognition of the Miramon Government in Mexico—a Government with which no other nation holds diplomatic relations. In that ceremony the powerful interposition of the Spanish Government was openly invoked "to give peace" to the country, and the Minister promised it, in diplomatic terms it is true, but still in terms not to be misunderstood.

How Herschell V. Johnson Insults Northern Working Men.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, September 21.]

Mr. Herschell Vesuvius Johnson, the Douglas candidate for Vice President, was in a state of eruption on Saturday night. The street in front of the St. Charles Hotel was moderately well filled with the first live Douglas crowd that has convened this season. Mr. Johnson did not repeat his '56 apothegm, that "Capital should own labor," nor did he allude in any way to his threats, made in Georgia, of dissolving the Union; but he gave his hearers a re-hash of his New York and Philadelphia speeches. As this was the first time our Douglas friends have had a chance of exercising their lungs, they cheered right vigorously, and we were glad to see them show some signs of vitality. We had almost come to the conclusion that they were dead.

While, however, Mr. Johnson refrained from re-asserting that "Capital should own Labor," he could not restrain his natural inclination to insult the laboring man. Speaking of slavery, he said: "LOOK AT THE SLAVES IN YOUR "OWN WORKSHOPS! THEY ARE DRIVEN "TO THE POLLS AT THE BECK OF THEIR "MASTERS, UNDER PENALTY OF BEING "DISCHARGED!"

This was received with indignant cries of "Not so!" "No, sir!" "No sir-ree, bob!" and so on, the workingmen in the crowd giving the insulting falsehood the most emphatic denial. A voice in the crowd asked, "What about Capital owning Labor?" He answered by repeating the insult, in substance: "I do not "believe," he said, "in one white man owning "another, as the masters in your workshops "do!"

This, also, was received with the same indignant response of "No! No!" "Not so!" and Mr. Herschel Vesuvius took to belching about "Popular Sovereignty," to escape from the aroused hostility of his audience.

The workingmen of this city have learned, in person, what a slaveholding aristocrat thinks of them. They have often been told that the slaveholders despised *all* laborers, simply because they *are* laborers; and the haughty, overbearing, insulting bearing of this aristocratic, slaveholding nabob towards them is proof positive of the fact. Mr. Johnson is one of that class who think that all laborers are or ought to be slaves, and he accordingly treats them as such; and he is a fair specimen of the ruling element in the Democratic party.

Our workingmen will show what they think of *him* at the polls.

Pike's Peak Gold Yield.

[Correspondence N. O. Picayune.]

DENVER CITY, Sept. 12, 1860.

Through the politeness of Mr. John B. Jones, the agent of the Central Overland Express Company in this city, I am enabled to send you an abstract from his books, showing the amount of bullion shipped through his hands to the Missouri river from the first of June last—the time at which the mining season could be considered fairly opened—up to date. The shipments were, for the month of—

	Value of Bullion.
June	$52,8[illegible]
July	53,257
August	76,515
First week of September	17,438
Total	[illegible]

A reference to the above table will show that the shipments during the months of June and July were nearly equal, while an increase of nearly twenty-five thousand dollars was experienced in August. The treasury box of the Express Company is dispatched every Tuesday in charge of a strong guard.

The above total amount is not, however, an exact reflection of the extent of this season's gold crop. The express rates are very high, and merchants generally combine, after a due accumulation of dust on their hands, and send their several amounts in charge of a special messenger directly to the mint. A good deal is also privately taken to the States by returning successful miners. The assay and minting office of Clark, Gruber & Co., in this place, has furthermore issued private coin to the amount of some fifty odd thousand dollars. But even allowing that half a million has been shipped to the East, that amount will hardly pay ordinary interest on the millions invested to disinter it.

A Sequel to the Diamond Wedding.

The New York correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* writes the following bit of scandal:

> There's a bit of gossip afloat, touching a tremendous excitement in fashionable circles, (every excitement there, you know, is a "tremendous" one,) in consequence of the reported elopement, yesterday, from the domicil of her "stern parient" in Bleeker street, of a certain Miss B——, with a rich old fellow of some sixty-five years. The certain Miss B—— is young, handsome, and all that sort of thing. When it is added that she is the sister of the lady who figured, not long since, in the famous (Oviedo) Diamond Wedding, people out of town, as well as in it, will have no difficulty in guessing who she is. The Lothario is well known in Wall street, and it is scarcely necessary to say his amatory performance is exciting quite as much remark among the bulls and bears, there, as "Harlem," or "Erie," or "Reading."

SAD DEATH.—C. C. Houston, aged 22, died yesterday, at the boarding house of Mrs. Sayers, on the corner of Liberty and Adams streets, of inflammation of the bowels. The deceased was a native of Philadelphia and went from thence to Texas for the purpose of teaching school. While there he expressed the opinion that slavery was not a divine institution, and for this crime he had to flee as a very criminal, not being allowed to collect the amount due him on salary as a teacher, and barely escaped with his life. He arrived in our city, a few weeks ago, in a penniless condition, and on Monday last took a situation in the store of Mr. W. S. Gregg, and on the next day was taken sick and died as above stated.—*Peoria Transcript.*

Old Bennett Gives It Up.

The New York *Herald*, the leading anti-Republican paper, scouts the idea that Douglas has the faintest chance of being elected. It says:

> It may be all very well for the noisy politicians to keep up their tumult about Douglas; but a candid survey of the field must satisfy any person that *he does not stand the remotest chance of being elected by the people*; and it is only by a union of the conservative forces in the Middle States that the election of Lincoln can be prevented, and the selection of our next President thrown into Congress. The contest in the Southern States is exclusively between Breckinridge and Bell, with a prospect of the vote being divided between them, neither having enough to elect him, even with the addition of two or three Northern States. There was at one time some hope that a portion of the New England States, or at least that Connecticut and Rhode Island, would throw off the fanatical spirit that has so long had possession of New England; but the same factious spirit that has ruined all the political parties seems to have full sway among the opposition to Lincoln, leaving no hope in that direction. The present attitude of those States indicates that Lincoln will have the entire vote of New England. The struggle in the Northwestern States is between Douglas and Lincoln; the former may succeed in carrying one or two States, but his chances are exceedingly slim, and it is almost like hoping against hope.

Bennett urges a fusion of the Know Nothings, Squatters and Disunionists in the Eastern States, as the only chance of beating Lincoln. And even then he thinks it would be a tough job. But the more the fusion the worse the confusion becomes. The Union of the Douglasites and Know Nothings in New York has cost the contractors more than they have gained by the operation. Thousands of Americans and Democrats have perversely refused to be fused, and have taken refuge in the ranks of the Republican party. If a bargain and sale could be negotiated with the Breckinridgers, other thousands would stampede over to the Republicans.

A Boy of Eleven Years Tried for Murder.

The Daily *Saratogan* says: The trial of Henry Price, on the charge of murder, for shooting James Cox, in Wilton, on the 21st of August last, has resulted in his conviction of manslaughter in the fourth degree. This case has excited some interest because the principal parties were mere children, James Cox, whose life was sacrificed, being only eight years old, and Price, by whose hands he fell, 11 years old. It seemed incredible that there could have been an intention to take life; and we think the testimony bears out the inference that the Price boy was more heedless and headstrong than wilfully criminal.

The case of this lad, however, is not without instruction to unruly boys, and careless parents. Here is a boy only 11 years old, who persisted, against the commands of one whom he should have obeyed, in taking out a loaded gun. It was discharged in his hands, either carelessly or purposely, killing a little playmate, and depriving a mother of her darling son. He is then sent to jail, and afterwards tried for the terrible crime of murder; and finally, a jury convicts him of manslaughter, and the judge sends him far away from home to the House of Refuge—a place built for bad boys—where he must stay, perhaps, for years. Let boys who disobey their parents, and parents who fail to control and properly instruct their children, bear in mind the sad lesson furnished by the case of this little boy.

☞ A letter from Naples to the Siecle says: The King, on hearing the disastrous accounts of the insurrection, said in a sorrowful tone to those around him, "My soldiers, nevertheless, had promised to defend me." "Sire," replied a General, who was standing near, "when the soldiers are in your presence they cry 'Long live the King!' but the moment they turn their backs they cry 'Garibaldi forever!'" That sorcerer of a man has bewitched them. The very lazaroni, those main supporters of the bloody crown of Naples, have turned Italians, and now assail the hand that fed them, boldly defending and fighting the royal troops.

☞ "A New York Matron" protests through the press against inviting a lady from Washington, charming and elegant though she be, to open a ball given by New York gentlemen to Lord Renfrew. She says:

> New York ladies are admitted to possess as much beauty, more style, and quite as much grace, as those of any city in the Union, and while I do not seek the honor of dancing with so distinguished a guest, for which honor, thirty years ago, I might have had a right to compete, yet in justice to my young townswomen, I must enter this protest.

DANGEROUS SOMNAMBULISM IN A SLEEPING CAR.—A passenger on the Lake Shore railroad, a few nights since, while in a somnambulic trance, rose from his couch in the sleeping car, and with his eyes open, started for the door—the conductor, who thought him awake, very kindly making room for him. The passenger didn't return, and the conductor went to look for him and found him—missing. He sent back a handcar and picked him up, not much injured, but frightfully mad. He had walked off the platform sound asleep, and when he awoke, found himself skipping and twirling head over heels on the gravel road bed.

BURNED TO DEATH IN THE CALABOOSE.—On Monday evening a man known on our streets as "Crazy Jery," was arrested by one of our policemen and taken to the calaboose for making a noise and disturbance on the streets. A short time after it appears he took some straw out of a bed in the room, set it on fire with a match and holding it to the window cried fire, with a view of making his escape in the alarm. The fire was communicated to the bed and before he could be rescued he was so badly burned that he died next day.—*Joliet Democrat.*

☞ Oliver Johnson, editor of the New York *Anti-Slavery Standard*, having been summoned as a juror the other day, sent a note to the Court asking to be excused, on the ground that he was adjudged to be "crazy"—being the editor of a paper which asserted the Constitution to be a covenant with death and an agreement with hell. The Court, however, thought that there was a little too much method in Mr. Johnson's madness and refused to let him off.

THE WAY SOME THINGS ARE DONE.—The American markets are to be inundated with cheap silks this fall, the European manufacturers having collected all the shop-worn and old style goods and re-dyed them specially for the American trade.

"THE PANIC" AND POPULATION.—The population of Lowell, Mass., is 37,069. The population in 1850, by the United States census, was 33 383, and in 1855, by the State census, 37,553. Gain since 1850, 3,686; loss since 1855, 484. This loss was occasioned by the revulsion of 1857.

☞ We often speak of being settled in life—we might as well think of casting anchor in the midst of the Atlantic Ocean, or talk of the permanent situation of a stone that is rolling down hill.

☞ Mr. Dickens' new little story, which is exciting great interest, "Hunted Down," will appear almost simultaneously in England and America.

FOR NETT CASH ONLY.

5000 pieces Madder Prints at 4 cents.
2000 pcs., new styles, Madder Prints, colors warranted, Sixpence—regular price, 8 and 10 cents.
5000 pcs., choice styles, Philip Allen and American Print Works Prints, regular shilling Styles, for 8 cents!
25 cases best Merrimack Prints, for 10 cents!
100 pieces new styles, Bright Colors, PRINTED CASHMERES, for one shilling—regular price, 2 shillings.
500 pieces, Newest and Best Styles, Manchester, Hamilton and Pacific Delaines, for one and sixpence—regular price two shillings and 2s. 6d.
200 pieces Mohairs for 10 cents.
100 pcs., Full Width, English Merinos, 6 yards for a Dress, good quality, for 1s. 6d.—worth 2s. 6d.
100 pcs. Fine White Flannel, all Wool, 3 shilling quality for 2 shillings.
100 pcs. Heavy Red Twilled Flannels, for 2 shillings and sixpence—worth 3 shillings.
1000 pieces Good Bleached Shirting, ten cent quality, for Sixpence.
1000 pieces, Extra Width and Quality, BLEACHED SHIRTING, worth 15 cents, for 10 cents.
1000 pieces Best Brand Shirting, made in the United States, yard wide, for one shilling, regular price one shilling and sixpence.
500 pieces Genuine GUIONS AND RICHARDSON'S FINE, PURE LINENS, for 2s. 6d. and 3s.—worth four shillings.

AN UNLIMITED VARIETY OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
And Satinetts,
FOR MEN AND BOYS—EVERY PIECE A BARGAIN!

We are receiving daily from Auction,
Silks, Shawls, Rich Dress Goods, &c.,
Many of which we are selling below the manufacturing cost!

CLOAKS OF EVERY KIND.

We Import and Manufacture extensively, and always have in store the latest French Novelties, and exact copies of them, of our own make, made and trimmed in the best manner, for the

RETAIL PRICE OF THE MATERIALS.

We bought at the auction sales of Messrs. Thiron Maillard and Paturle Lupin, (the best makers in the world,) over 500 pieces of

FRENCH MERINOS,
At the Lowest Prices Ever Known.

We will sell the regular dollar quality for five shillings; the ten shilling quality for seven shillings; the sublime quality, the best made, for ten shillings—regular price, fourteen shillings. Good plaid at as for fifty cents. We have a superb assortment of Ottoman Velours de Lyons, Brocade Merinos, and English, French and German Dress Goods, from one shilling to five dollars a yard, and every piece a bargain. In short, we now exhibit not only the LARGEST, CHOICEST and CHEAPEST STOCK we have ever shown and one that cannot be equaled west of New York, and so incomparably beyond any in this vicinity, that any comparison is simply absurd.

Do not Buy Goods Elsewhere
AT ANY PRICE!

Till you have seen our stock, as we guarantee our Prices Lower in every instance that can be bought elsewhere under any circumstances.

WM. M. ROSS & CO.
167 and 169 Lake Street.

EVERYTHING NEW.

Our New Goods are now coming in,
Including all the Novelties in
LADIES' BELTS, BELT RIBBONS,
CLASPS, &c., HAIR NETS AND FANS.

A fine assortment of Edgings, Val. and Thread Laces, Veils, Barbs; a few of the PRETTIEST FRENCH COLLARS, &c., Dress Trimmings,

FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c., &c.

We offer Choice Goods and ask an examination. Wholesale and Retail.
N. B.—A full line of Berlin Worsteds opened at retail.

ADDISON GRAVES,
78........LAKE STREET, CHICAGO........78

HANDBILLS, NOTICES, &c.,
done by the thousand, at PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

JUST RECEIVED
Fall and Winter Goods,
—BY—
T. B. CARTER.
RICH DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
BLANKETS, SHAWLS AND WHITE GOODS.
My stock is now very good, and offered cheap in order to close out.
T. B. CARTER, 186 Lake street.

DAGUERREOTYPES.
The Best and Cheapest in the City,
At HESLER'S, 113 Lake Street.
Photographs.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
At HESLER'S, 113 Lake street.
IVORYTYPES.
The Best and Cheapest in the City,
AT HESLER'S, 113 LAKE STREET
MELAINOTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the City,
At HESLER'S, 113 Lake Street.
AMBROTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the city,
AT HESLER'S, No. 113 LAKE ST.

S. W. RIPLEY,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
96 AND 98 LAKE STREET,
(Over Am. Express Co.'s Office.)
Respectfully announces to the trade generally, throughout the Northwest, that he has received his Fall Stock of
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
Being one of the largest and best selected stocks west of New York. Having taken advantage of the recent forced Auction Sales in New York, he is enabled to offer UNPARALLELED INDUCEMENTS in prices.
Orders solicited, and promptly attended to by experienced salesmen.
Dealers in the above line of Goods, will consult their best interests by examining his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
S. W. RIPLEY.

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO.,
Broadway, New York,
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Would invite all
Cash and Prompt Paying Buyers
From the West to visit them. Their Stock is large, and the
SALESROOMS THE LARGEST IN AMERICA.
☞ Great inducements are offered to buyers for Cash.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
49——South Water Street.——49
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
News, Ledger, Writing
—AND—
FLAT PAPERS
Of Every Description.
Straw and Tar Boards,
PRINTING INK,
And Envelopes
AT LOW PRICES.

MUDGE'S
American Sherry,
THE NORTHWEST
PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.
A Great Want Supplied.
A Pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the
Strawberry Variety of Rhubarb.
Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a pure grape wine, this acts as an alterative, and *invalids suffering from indigestion and constipation of the bowels*, and who, consequently, cannot use other wines, are using it with the happiest effect.
Sold at manufacturer's prices by
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill.
I. R. MUDGE, Belvidere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860.

1860. Boots & Shoes. 1860.
PEARSON & DANA,
49........LAKE STREET, (up-stairs)........49
Manufacturers and Jobbers in
Boots and Shoes,
Have now in store a full and complete stock which they offer to the Trade on the most favorable terms.
Dealers in the above line of goods will consult their own interest by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, low rent and small profits.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
—AT—
235........LAKE STREET........235
Corner of Franklin street.
Self-Sealing, Self-Testing, Reliable
Fruit Cans and Jars,
A new article with a flexible cap, (which requires no cement,) which shows at once the presence of air within the Jar. Also, a variety of other styles at low rates.
Winship's Self-Ventilating Refrigerator,
Masser's Five Minute Ice Cream Freezer,
Ice Boxes, Water-Coolers, Pumps, Garden Engines, Rubber Hose, &c., &c.
Kedzie's Water Filter, Sitting, Plung, Shower Baths, &c.
ALSO—Wooden Ware, Japanned Tin Ware, Plain Tin Ware, Kitchen Utensils, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Registers, Ventilators, and the "HOTSPUR" Air Tight, Large Oven Cooking Stove.
☞ Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Plumbing and Japaning done promptly.
THOMAS GEORGE,
235 LAKE STREET........COR. FRANKLIN.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 . . . Lake St., Chicago . . . 48
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS,
BRITANNIA AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FLUID AND KEROSENE LAMPS.
Table-Cutlery and Looking-Glasses,
Ask the Attention of Dealers to their
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS.
Which they offer low for Cash or good Notes.

CONICAL VOLUTE
STEEL CAR SPRINGS,
Manufactured by
The Metallic Car Spring Company
OF NEW YORK.
We are prepared to furnish Springs of any size desired. All orders should designate the height, diameter, size of hole and power of springs required; also advise if for
Freight or Passenger Cars.
All springs with hole over one inch in diameter are designed for Buffer Springs. These Springs are in use on the following named Roads leading out of Chicago, and to their officers we respectfully refer:
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION,
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY,
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE,
CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
187 South Water street, Chicago.

PIG IRON AND COAL.
250 Tons No. 1 Central City Pig Iron.
100 " " Gartsherrie (Scotch) Pig Iron.
100 " " Glengarnock (Scotch) Pig Iron.
62 " " Coltness (Scotch) Pig Iron.
800 " Best quality Sugar Loaf Lump Lehigh Coal.
To arrive and for sale in lots to suit.
A. B. MEEKER,
60 North Wells street.

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 152 LAKE STREET,
Next door east of Marine Bank Building,
Has opened with the Largest and Best Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,
Which will be offered at Wholesale and Retail, comprising all the best styles of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Bootees and Slippers, &c., and Men's, Boy's and Youth's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which will be sold at full 25 per cent less than ever before offered in Chicago.
The subscriber, in establishing the Boston City Boot and Shoe Store, aims at making it the best Emporium of the kind in the West, and rests assured that from his facilities in procuring goods direct from the manufacturers, he will be able to sell them to all classes.
A. M. MILLER, Agent.

FLAX SEED WANTED.
Having commenced the manufacture of
Linseed Oil at Chicago,
I am prepared to pay the highest market price for
FLAX SEED.
OIL CAKE for sale. G. A. [illegible]

H. M. HIGGINS,
No. 117 Randolph Street.
BASS DRUMS,
TENOR DRUMS,
All Sizes and Prices.
BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
Cheaper than the Cheapest.
PIANO STOOLS—Fine Rosewood Piano Stools, from $10 to $12.
Iron Frames, $6 to $8.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS
PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, NEW SCALE
PIANO FORTES,
From $250 to $1,000.
—AT—
H. M. HIGGINS,
No. 117 Randolph Street.

HOME MANUFACTURE.—
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Full Assortment and Richest Patterns, for sale at
EASTERN PRICES.
LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT
—AND—
Lantern Manufactory,
For Sale at Eastern Prices.
L. A. HAMBLEN & Co.,
47 & 49 State.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
WOOLEN YARNS,
WOOLEN HOSIERY,
BOYS' HAND-KNIT SOCKS,
INFANTS' WOOL HOSE,
New Worsted Goods.
THE CORTEZA SLEEVE,
RUSSIAN HOOD,
ESQUIMAUX PANTS,
CHOICE MARIPOSAS,
Hoods, Mittens, Gaiters, Socks, &c.
HAIR NETTS,
IN SILK, CHENILLE, AND WORSTED.
Commenced Slippers,
And Embroidery materials of all kinds.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 - LASALLE ST., - 41
Opposite Hoffman's Bank.

500 Pieces
MERRIMAC PRINTS
9 Cents per yard at Wholesale.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

250 Pieces Real English
BRUSSELS CARPETS.
90 Cents per Yard at Retail.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

400 PIECES
Hamilton and Pacific
DELANES.
17 1-2 Cents per Yard at Wholesale.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL'S
Caloric Job Printing
ESTABLISHMENT.
BILL HEADS at low prices.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
122 Lake street.
CIRCULARS, in tasty style.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
122 Lake street.
BUSINESS CARDS, quick and cheap.
JONES PERDUE & SMALL,
122 Lake street.
LETTER HEADS AND ENVELOPES.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
Stationers and Blank Manufacturers,
122 Lake street.

PURE NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES.
HALSEY & KING,
AGENTS,
168........CLARK STREET........168
READ!—This may certify that we have received from Messrs. Halsey & King samples of
BOGEN'S CATAWBA BRANDY,
Of the Vintage of 1854, and that we have analyzed the same, and can cheerfully recommend it as A PURE AND SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Catawba Brandy—EQUAL IF NOT SUPERIOR TO ANY OF THE IMPORTED BRANDIES OF THE SAME AGE. We have also received from their samples of JAQUES' SWEET WINES, which we have analyzed, and found to be ENTIRELY FREE FROM ADULTERATION.
J. V. Z. BLANEY, G. A. MARINER, Chemists.
Chicago, Aug. 28th, 1860.

THE NEW AMERICAN WATCH.
IN ORDER TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF Gentlemen who prefer a thinner watch than those usually made by us, we have lately issued a new style of watch on the three-quarter plate model, especially designed for this purpose.
In establishing this new series, it has also been our design to produce a watch in every way superior to the best and highest priced products of the most reputable of English and Swiss watch manufacturers; and no labor or expense has been spared to this end.
In all respects of fine and durable material, of external and internal finish, accurate compensation and adjustment, of mathematically just proportions, and of PRACTICAL RESULTS our new three-quarter plate watch challenges competition with any in the world.
FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH CO., Of Waltham, Mass.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents,
182 Broadway, N. Y.

177 - RANDOLPH - ST. - 177
Third Store East of Briggs House.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers, and others.
JOHN [illegible],
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
177 Randolph street.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.
99 . . Clark Street . . . 99
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS,
PIANOS TO RENT.
Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark Street.

BIRD CAGES—BIRD CAGES
Large Stock, Great Variety.
BREEDING, MOCKING BIRD and CANARY
BIRD CAGES,
Bird Baths, Cuttle Bone, Canary Seed, &c., &c.
Dealers are invited to examine our stock, as I would be glad to fill small orders, as samples of the goods, by which a style of finish would be found superior to any Eastern make.
M. C. Van Schaack, Jr.,
No. 47 State street, Chicago.
☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

NATIVE WILD GRAPE WINE.
This article is recommended by our leading physicians as an excellent tonic for invalids. It possesses the aromatic flavor of the grape, and
Is Superior to any other Native Wine.
As it is manufactured expressly for us, we warrant its purity in all cases.
GALE BROTHERS, Druggists.

100,000 HAM SACKS,

Special Notices.

Chills and Fever! Chills and Fever!—One of the greatest remedies that has ever been put before the public, for Fever and Ague, and which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. Who would endure the torture arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how many families linger out a painful existence under this deadly blight, and do nothing but gorge down quinine, until it becomes as common as their daily food, and yet they are not relieved. None but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the soothing and invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent Invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Lung Complaints, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a sure preventive of Chills and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 38 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.

R. S. LANDON, Agent.

Two Verdicts from two very important sources, in relation to CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

The first of these decisions is from the pen of Dr. Chilton, who has no equal in this country as an analytic chemist, and declares the dye to be absolutely free from deleterious ingredients. This may be called

THE SCIENTIFIC VERDICT.

The second decision is a popular one. The thousands who use the dye are unanimous in recommending it above all others, for the exquisite naturalness of the blacks and browns it imparts, and the rapidity of its effect. This is

THE PUBLIC VERDICT.

The documents which constitute these verdicts may be seen at the establishment of Christadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Is sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Sold by JNO. D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bene Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri. Sold by Jno. D. Park, 124 Lake st., Chicago.

Established, A. D. 1751.—Brandreth's Pills remove from the body, its cavities, the bowels, and the ways of the circulation, those dead matters, worn out body, which occasion that peculiar heavy feeling in colds, headaches, &c. These purely vegetable pills do not act upon healthy parts, except to cleanse and purify. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life, and Brandreth's Pills should, therefore, be in every house ready.

Dr. James Lull, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes, Aug. 11, 1860:

"I met with a man three weeks ago who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling, and violent fever. When I saw him, the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark colored, and on the point of mortification. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life." Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal st., New York, and by all Druggists.

Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Western Agent, 42 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine.

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Olsen (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine those curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.

Brown & Wilder,

47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,

Gas Fixtures.

The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns. Fitting 20 per cent discount from list prices.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

—AND—

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....54

—DEALER IN—

Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

and Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE!

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Dentists' Cards

FULLER & ALBAUGH,—

DENTISTS,

.....WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO......

Post Office Box 3520.

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO.

WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF

JONES & WHITE,

(S. R. BINGHAM, MANAGER.)

102 . . Randolph Street . . 102

Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled

PORCELAIN TEETH,

(awarded thirty "first premiums" in the United States and Europe.) Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and wire, Operating Instruments, Office Furniture, Lathes, Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Terms strictly cash.

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPERS, Reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 500 reams Manilla do. 300 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

BOOK BINDER AND RULER.

I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and rebound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 3684.

Public Houses.

LAKE HOUSE,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

Rates Only $1.50 Per Day.

Located near the Central Railroad Depots, at the crossing of Rush Street Bridge.

S. W. SEA & CO., Proprietors.

JULIEN HOUSE, Dubuque, Iowa.

—The Furniture, Fixtures, Billiard Tables and Bar Room Stock, together with the Lease of the Julien House, is offered for sale. The property will be sold cheap, and upon liberal terms to a responsible party. The house has been refitted, and is now in perfect order. The house will be kept open for the convenience of the travelling public under the present management until disposed of. All letters of inquiry will be promptly answered. Address D. W. CORBIN, 63 Clark street, or HORACE POOL, Julien House, Dubuque, Iowa.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE.

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, AUSTEN & CO., 187 South Water street, Chicago. S. B. CLARK & BO., 123 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers' Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. All Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,—

176 South Water street.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of Millers' patterns. HAM SACKS—every size used. GUNNY BAGS—two or three bushels. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.

WM. TERBURY,

187 S. Clark st., between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser.

THE INVALID'S HOME.

E. KNAPP, M. D.,

Formerly of New York, has opened an Infirmary in Chicago, for the treatment of All Chronic Diseases. CONSULTATION FREE. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Educational.

FRENCH LESSONS.—Mons. Alex. Colgard will commence on Monday, Sept. 24th, his course of French Lessons to classes of young pupils. Recitations will be made at his Residence, No. 178 Adams street, where applications to join the classes will be received. The attention of Parents and of others is particularly invited. ALEX COLGARD.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT SPRINGSIDE,

On Owasco Lake, two miles from Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

HENRY W. DWIGHT, Principal.

WILLIAM H. BEACH, Associate Principal.

Number of Pupils Limited to Twenty-Five.

TERMS, $350 per Annum—payable in advance at commencement of terms—1st October, 1st January and middle of April. No extras, excepting for Instrumental Music. French and German being a part of the regular course.

REFERENCES—Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D.D., President Hamilton College; Rev. E. D. Huntington, D. D., Professor Auburn Theological Seminary; Rev. Chester Dewey, D.D., LL.D., Professor Rochester University; Rev. Henry Fowler, Pastor Second Presbyterian Church, Auburn; Rev. J. Leonard Corning, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Milwaukee; E. T. Throop Martin, Auburn; Hon. Millard Fillmore, Buffalo; S. A. Goodwin, Esq., J. H. Kinzie, Esq., and Norton, Bankers, Chicago; George B. Martin, Lockport, Ill.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 8 East Twenty-First street, New York.

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20th. Mrs. Hoffman will be at home after Sept. 1st, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—

Fall Term opens Sept. 12th. Faculty includes a President and eight Professors. Departments, I.—College: Course of study equivalent to the best Eastern Colleges. II.—Agricultural Department. III.—Academy: Course of study embraces all that is required to enter any College, or for a good business education. Open to intelligent boys 15 years old. State street cars convey students for 2½ cents.

F. G. BERTEAU'S FRENCH and ENGLISH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, 109 & 112 Cass st., corner of Ontario, will reopen on the 12th of September next. In view of the peculiar state of financial affairs, the Principal has made great alterations and reductions in the terms of his new Circular, which may be obtained at the Institution, or at Messrs. Griggs & Co.'s, 39 & 41 Lake st.

YOUNG LADIES HIGH SCHOOL.

No. 62 Edina Place,

BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND HARRISON STS.

The Fall Term of this Institution, conducted by the Misses E. P. and M. STEVENS, will begin on Monday, Sept. 10th, 1860.

Money and Exchange

MONEY.—Notes secured by real estate or other collaterals running ten days to six months, wanted. To Let—Store, Offices and Lodging Rooms. B. F. SHERMAN, 114 Dearborn st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In Sums and for Terms to Suit.

BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

GREENEBAUM BROS.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.

CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,

121 Lake st. Chicago.

MONEY LOANED

on first-class securities at the

Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,

NO. 62 CLARK STREET.

Three to five year Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND,

IRELAND SCOTLAND,

And all other Countries in Europe.

The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amount, from £1 and upwards. Bills on Europe cashed at the highest rates. Advances made on grain warehouse receipts, and shipments of produce to Eastern markets. Business paper discounted. CLEGHORN, LESLIE & CO., British Consulate. Custom House Building, 18 S. Lasalle st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO

ERNST PRUSSING,

DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public.

NO. 6 .... LARMON BLOCK .... NO. 6

N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

On New York.

Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraph orders. EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Business Cards.

FRISBIE BROTHERS, Dealers in HAY OF ALL KINDS, both Loose and Pressed, at 45 Market street. A large assortment always on hand and for sale, in large or small quantities. All persons in want of a good article are solicited to send their orders, which will be promptly filled, and delivered in any part of the city. H. N. FRISBIE. M. L. FRISBIE.

STILES & DEANE,

COUNSELORS AT LAW

And Solicitors in Chancery.

Room 3, L. Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

F. D. STILES. WM. ROSCOE DEANE.

BLACKWELL & MATHIEU,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

Rooms 4 & 5, No. 48 South Clark St.

Chicago, Ill.

R. S. BLACKWELL. J. N. MATHIEU.

A. D. BRADLEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Office—157 Randolph street, corner Lasalle.

REFERENCES:—Hon. Grant Goodrich, Hon. C. Baines, Hon. T. Hoyne, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. N. B. Judd; H. D. Colvin, Esq., Samuel D. Ward, Esq., Charles Walker, Esq., C. P. Holden, Esq., Col. B. S. Shepard, Esq., John Raber, Esq., Aaron Haven Esq.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

80 - Dearborn Street. - 80

GEO. PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

REFERENCES:—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres. Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

S. K. DOW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office No. 1, Methodist Block,

Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 105 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

NO. 130 CLARK STREET,

Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.

SPIES & BURT,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

No. 75 Chestnut, North Side,

Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union. References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of

HOSMER, FOWLER & CO.,

Is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be closed by either of the partners.

O. E. HOSMER,
ROGER FOWLER,
C. N. SHIPMAN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers will continue the business of manufacturing and selling Lumber, under the firm of Hosmer & Shipman.

O. E. HOSMER,
C. N. SHIPMAN.

Chicago, Sept. 24th, 1860.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of

Shearer, Paine & Strong,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All business of the firm will be settled at the Old Strand, 203 Randolph street.

LEONARD S. SHEARER,
JOHN S. PAINE,
WM. W. STRONG.

Chicago, Sept. 18, 1860.

The business will hereafter be continued with increased facilities at the Old Stand,

203 Randolph Street,

Under the management of WM. W. STRONG, who will be glad to wait on all his old friends and customers, and to the public would say that a Large Stock and

LOW PRICES

will be the ruling motto. WM. W. STRONG.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of G. S. Hubbard & Co., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The claims in favor or against said late firm and all other matters connected therewith, will be settled by G. S. Hubbard or Chas. H. Hunt.

G. S. HUBBARD,
CHAS. H. HUNT,
E. TAYLOR.

Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1860.

CO PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me in the Lumber Business THOMAS W. TREGO, under the name of Stouffer & Trego, and shall continue at my old stand, on Clark street, one block south of the M. S. Freight Depot. HENRY I. STOUFFER.

Chicago, Sept. 8th, 1860.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the purest Starch in the world. In body, quality and whiteness it cannot be excelled, and being manufactured entirely by steam power, no water is naturally present, which therefore contains no deleterious chemicals. Hence it is infinitely more desirable for food and laundry purposes than any other in use.

ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY,

McGinnis, Maker.

TRAPANI COARSE PACKING

SALT, in bulk,

LIVERPOOL SALT, in sacks,

For sale by F. ANDERSON, Corner South Water and Lasalle streets.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

DOCTOR SEELYE'S

Liquid Catarrh Remedy.

Warranted to be a SURE and PERMANENT CURE for Catarrh. Office 196 Lake street, corner of Wells, Chicago.

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.	Trains Arrive.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.	
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.	
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.	
6.40 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
7.25 P. M.	8.30 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.	
9.45 A. M.	6.00 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
DIXON AIR LINE.	
9.45 A. M.	5.30 A. M.
9.40 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.	
9.15 A. M.	5.55 A. M.
9.15 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	
6.35 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
6.35 P. M.	9.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.	
9.15 A. M.	5.50 A. M.
9.15 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
4.30 P. M. Peru Accommodation.	
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.	
9.00 A. M.	6.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.	7.20 P. M.
4.45 P. M. Wilmington Accommodation.	
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.	
9.45 A. M.	5.15 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
3.00 P. M. Janesville Acc.	12.55 M.
MILWAUKEE.	
9.45 A. M.	1.55 P. M.
9.00 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
5.25 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation.	

☞ *Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.*

From the Pacific States.

The steamship Ariel from Aspinwall, Sept. 15, arrived at New York on the 23d inst., with $202,657 in specie. Most of the news from California and Oregon by this arrival, has been anticipated by the Pony Express, but we glean some additional details of interest:

ACCUMULATION OF MONEY IN CALIFORNIA—THE LOWERING OF INTEREST.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, 1st.]

Up to the 16th of last month the falling off of treasure exports, during the present year, had been $4,096,152.64. The causes of this great decrease still exist, and there is every probability that the amount of gold exported during the current year will fall full $6,000,000 short of the export of any former year since 1850. Nor is this condition of things temporary, growing out of commercial derangements at home or abroad. The cause is self-explanatory and well understood by all our people. California is producing a large variety of articles required for home consumption that in years past had to be brought hither from abroad. The money formerly sent to the Atlantic States and Europe to purchase such articles, now goes to our own people, who are gradually becoming producers and manufacturers. The present year is an extraordinary one in this respect, and probably some million of dollars will be paid to our people for manufactured articles and farm products, which last year even had to be imported.

Our merchandise exports, also, are wonderfully increased this year—an excess of $3,000,000 over last year being probably a moderate estimate; and every dollar's worth of grain, lumber, wool, or other article of domestic production exported, accomplishes the object of retaining so much gold in the country. From these facts, it is evident that money is now accumulating in California with unexampled rapidity, and there is no prospect that such will not be the case for a long time. Unless our mines are really giving out, there is no arriving at any other conclusion than that the safes of our bankers, capitalists and merchants are filling up with coin. With the steadily enlarging area of mining ground, and the probable constant increase of the number of miners engaged, at home, in Utah, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, it is not necessary to attempt to prove that the treasure products of this coast are not becoming less. On the contrary every fact goes to show that the gold product is certainly well sustained, with a long future before us of equally promising returns.

The foregoing remarks demonstrate theoretically that money is becoming very plenty. People who find it about as difficult as they ever did to obtain cash, may want something more than theories to convince them that such general financial prosperity really exists. The merchant who goes to a bank for accommodation, and finds interest as high now as it was one and two years ago, will not readily admit that money is plenty and easy, however plainly the treasure statistics may indicate such to be the fact. Two per cent. per month interest can hardly be considered as consistent with a superabundance of unemployed capital.

In the face of this inconsistent state of things, we still believe the statement indisputable, that capital is not only abundant, but almost superabundant. It is stated by well-informed parties that the principal bankers and capitalists of this city have, for some time past, found difficulty in keeping their money loaned at prevailing rates of interest, unless imprudent risks are taken. Some of them are burthened with large sums for which no employment can be found in the ordinary course of banking affairs. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of money belonging to bankers and capitalists are represented to be in this condition, and accumulation seems to continue. Compare this condition of things with that existing a few years ago, when such bankers as Page, Bacon & Co., and Adams & Co., not only kept all their own means employed, but also used their deposits by the million, and it will be seen that money is really becoming a "drug." Any one who will take the trouble to inquire of money brokers and real estate agents concerning the ease and cheapness with which loans can be obtained on good landed security, will find additional evidence that capital is almost begging employment. As instances, we hear of a loan of $40,000, secured by mortgage on city property, at 1 per cent per month. Another loan of $20,000, at the same rate, for one year. A loan of $65,000 has recently been made for three years, the interest being 1¼ per cent. per month for the first year, 1⅛ for the second year, and 1 per cent. for the third, the security being a large ranch in a neighboring county. This last is regarded as an exceedingly good loan for the capitalist; but ranch security, however good, does not meet so much favor as city property, and hence higher rates of interest are required.

It is also stated that some of the bankers are feeling the necessity of reducing the rates of interest, and probably to a considerable extent, such reduction has already taken place, at least, it would not be difficult to obtain loans from some of the banks at 1¼ per cent. per month, where the customer's credit stands beyond all reasonable question. It may be well to consider at this time whether the period has not arrived when a general reduction of interest is not called for. Why should our merchants of the most undoubted wealth be allowed bank accommodations at 1¼ per cent. per month, when real estate holders can borrow at 1 per cent.? If the Bank of England lowers or advances the rates of interest according to the abundance or scarcity of capital, why should not this sound commercial custom obtain in San Francisco?

A FATHER SHOOTING AND KILLING HIS SON BY MISTAKE.

A sad affair recently occurred in Walla Walla valley. A band of cattle had got into the fields of William Kelly, who, having lost his patience in consequence of their frequent breaches got his revolver for the purpose of shooting them. Mrs. Kelly, desiring that the cattle should not be injured, sent her little son, a boy of eight or nine years, to drive the cattle away, before his father should reach them. Mr. Kelly went out, and not perceiving his son, who was among the cattle, fired a random shot at the band. The ball missed the cattle and took effect on the boy's forehead, killing him almost instantly.

THE WALLA WALLA GOLD MINES.

We learn, by private advices from Portland, that rich, new diggings have been struck at Walla Walla. It is said that $14,000 have arrived from the mines by the Pacific. There was considerable excitement at Portland on the subject, and a "rush" was being made to the new mines.

E. D. Pearce writes from Walla Walla to the Dalles *Mountaineer* of the 1st August, that he has visited the gold country in and north of the New Pearce Reservation, and says "he has no scruples in pronouncing it, as the result of "prospects," equal to the Feather river or Yuba in their palmiest days." He proposes to visit these mines, with a company from Walla Walla, for the purpose of "thoroughly testing their geographical extent and resources." They were to start about the 20th of August, and they gave a general invitation to all who were desirous of going, to accompany them.

A COLD BLANKET FOR WASHOE.

The Mariposa *Gazette* says that Capt. McKeown, of Mariposa, is in receipt of a letter of a late date from a friend in Washoe, who is engaged considerably in mining interests in that region. The substance of the letter is as follows:

Business is declining, and in fact very dull. Claims are not selling at all, neither will there be any sold until some mills are finished, so that silver, if there is any, may be made manifest.

Two mills are being put up at Silver Creek, one at Virginia City, and one at Gold Hill. Several more establishments for the reduction of ore are talked of. The writer looks for no improvement in matters till next year, if then.

Money is scarce, and it is with difficulty that the holders of leads can raise enough to pay assessments to keep their claims from being jumped.

A great many are at work developing their claims, and every day supposed rich ore is struck, but the next day, after such luck, little or nothing is heard of it. The Cherokee lead could now be purchased for $10 and $12 per foot.

Much excitement existed not long ago regarding discoveries across Carson river. The new locality is called the Palmyra District. Report first had it that "pure silver" was found there. A great many rushed to the place but came back again.

FROM NEW GRENADA, ECUADOR AND PERU.

The news from New Granada, by this arrival, is ten days later, and that from the Central and South American States is a fortnight later.

The revolution in New Granada still goes on, without either party gaining any decisive advantage. Seven out of the eight States of the Confederation are now in open revolt against the general government.

There are prospects of another revolution in Costa Rica, as ex-President Mora is said to be gaining popular favor. From Nicaragua, San Salvador and Honduras the news is unimportant.

The civil war in Ecuador appears to be drawing to a close. Gen. Franco is unable to compete with Flores. The former has revoked the exequatur of the American Consul at Guayaquil.

The American claims against Peru remain unadjusted.

A movement is on foot to make the Roman Catholic religion the established religion of Peru.

Letters to Children.

Tom Hood, the genial, the good, the droll, never gave so much delight to his grown up readers by his inimitable poems than he did to his children correspondents by his artless, simple, funny letters. In the summer of 1844 three of these highly favored little folks were at the seaside at Sandgate, in Kent. Hood's letters to them have been published by his children in their recent Memorials. Thus he writes to the boy, Dunnie Elliott:

Is not the tide curious? Though I cannot say much for its tidiness; it makes such a slop and litter on the beach. It comes and goes as regular as the boys of a proprietary school, but has no holidays. And what a rattle the waves made with the stones when they are rough; you will find some rolled into decent marbles and bounces; and sometimes you may hear the sound of the heavy sea, at a distance, like a giant snoring. Some people say that every ninth wave is larger than the rest. I have often counted but never found it come true, except of tailors, of whom every ninth is a man. But in rough weather there are giant waves, bigger than the rest, that come in trios, from which I suppose Britannia rules the waves by the rule of three. When I was a boy, I loved to play with the sea, in spite of it sometimes getting rather rough. I and my brother chucked hundreds of stones into it, as you do; but we came away before we could fill it up. In those days we were at war with France. Unluckily it's peace now, or with so many stones you might have good fun for days in pelting the enemy's coast. Once I almost thought I nearly hit Boney! Then there was looking for an island like Robinson Crusoe! Have you ever found one yet, surrounded by water? I remember once staying on the beach, when the tide was flowing, till I was a peninsula, and only by running turned myself into a continent. Then there's fishing at the seaside. I used to catch flat fish with a very long string line. It was like swimming a kite! But perhaps there are no flat fish at Sandgate—except your shoe soles. The best plan, if you want flat fish where there are none, is to bring codlings and hammer them into dabs. Once I caught a plaice, and seeing it all over red spots, thought I had caught the measles.

To Jeannie, the boy's sister, he says:

Some time ago exactly, there used to be, about the part of the coast where you are, large white birds with black-tipped wings, that went flying and screaming over the sea, and now and then plunged down into the water after a fish. Perhaps they catch their sprats now with nets or hoops and lines. Do you ever see such birds? We used to call them "gulls," but they didn't mind it! Do you ever see any boats or vessels? And don't you wish when you see a ship that somebody was a sea captain instead of a doctor, that he might bring you home a pet lion, or calf elephant, ever so many parrots, or a monkey, from foreign parts? I knew a little girl who was promised a baby whale by her sailor brother, and who blubbered because he did not bring it. I suppose there are no whales at Sandgate, but you might find a seal about the beach; or, at least a stone for one. The sea stones are not pretty when they are dry, but look beautiful when they are wet—and we can always keep sucking them. If you can find one, pick me up a pebble for a seal. I prefer the red sort—like Mrs. Jenkins's brooch and ear-rings, which she calls "red chamelion." Well, how happy you must be! Childhood is such a joyous, merry time, and I often wish I was two or three children! But I suppose I can't be; or else I would be Jeanie, and May, and Dunnie Elliott. And wouldn't I pull off my three pairs of shoes and socks and go paddling in the sea up to my six knees! And oh! how I could climb up the downs and roll down the ups on my three backs and stomachs."

But the youngest was the pet—little May. She gets long letters, but all so readable and easy for the favorite to understand. Take this extract as an example:

I have been very ill, and am so thin now I could stick myself into a pickle. My legs, in particular, are so wasted away that somebody says my pins are only needles; and I am so weak I dare say you could push me down on the floor and right through the carpet, unless it was a strong pattern. I am sure, if I were at Sandgate you could carry me to the post-office and fetch my letters. Talking of carrying, I suppose you have donkeys at Sandgate, and ride about on them. Mind and always call them "donkeys," for if you call them asses it might reach such long ears! I knew a donkey once that kicked a man for calling him Jack instead of John.

There are no flowers, I suppose, on the beach, or I would ask you to bring me a bouquet, as you used at Stratford. But there are little crabs! If you would catch one for me, and teach it to dance the polka, it would make me quite happy, for I have not had any toys or playthings for a long time. Did you ever try, like a little crab, to run two ways at once? See if you can do it, for it is good fun; never mind tumbling over yourself a little at first. It would be a good plan to hire a little crab, for an hour a day, to teach baby to crawl, if he can't walk, and, if I was his mamma, *I would too!* Bless him! But I must not write on him any longer—he is so soft, and I have nothing but steel pens.

And now good bye, Fanny has made my tea, and I must drink it before it gets too hot, as we all were last Sunday week. They say the glass was eighty eight in the shade, which is a great age! The last fair breeze I blew dozens of kisses for you, but the wind changed, and I am afraid took them all to Miss H——, or somebody that it shouldn't. Give my love to everybody, and my compliments to all the rest, and remember, I am, my dear May,

Your loving friend,

THOMAS HOOD.

P. S.—Don't forget, my little crab, to dance.

Seventy Years Progress.

In the first year of his Administration, President Washington made a hasty tour through the Eastern States of the Union, and in the following spring he visited the Southern States—on each occasion (it is mentioned as a trait of manners) traveling with his own carriage and horses. The United States at that time numbered a population of about four millions; the largest cities, Philadelphia, Boston and New York, were then small towns; the great branches of industry were almost unknown; a small military force guarded the Indian frontier; there was not a single vessel nor a State government west of the Alleghenies. This state of things but ill sustains the comparison with that which we now behold in the American Union; thirty-three States, some of the largest in the basin of the Mississippi, and two on the Pacific Ocean, a population of thirty millions, a commercial tonnage inferior to that of England alone, if inferior even to that; a highly advanced condition of the great industrial pursuits; a respectable military and naval establishment; and creditable progress in science and literature. Yet the United States, as Washington saw them on his tours in 1789 and 1790, presented such a contrast with the colonies as he traversed them on his way to Boston in 1756, as was probably never brought within the experience of one man, and within so narrow a compass as thirty-three years.—*Everett's Life of Washington.*

Steam Boilers in Cities.

The New York correspondent of the Washington *Intelligencer* says:

We are certainly waking up to the necessity of adopting some of those restrictive measures which in most European countries have been steadily in vogue, but of which in our go-ahead and never care land have hardly a thought. Private liberty ought not to be restricted when keeping within its own province; but people have no right, through avarice, carelessness or any other vicious cause, to put great natural powers into operation beyond their ability to control. Hence it is that steam boilers have been properly made the subject of police surveillance, and the use of rotten or leaky ones made punishable by law. A day or two since a Mr. Belknap was arrested on a charge of violation of the sanitary law. He is proprietor of an establishment the boiler of which has been reported by the police as leaky and unsafe. He was taken before a justice, who discharged him on condition that he would repair the boiler and carry but twenty pounds of steam. Another person was also arrested on a similar charge. The justice ordered him to stop his business till the boiler should be put into proper repair. On promise of compliance he was discharged.

What a Boy Carries in his Pocket.

[From the Cornhill Magazine for September.]

I wonder whether those little silver pencil cases, with a movable almanac at the butt end, are still favorite implements with boys; and whether peddlers still hawk them about the country? Are there peddlers and hawkers still, or are rustics and children grown too sharp to deal with them? These pencil cases, as far as my memory serves me, were not of much use. The screw upon which the movable almanac turned was constantly getting loose. The 1 of the table would work from its moorings, under Tuesday and Wednesday, as the case might be, and you would find, on examination, that Tu. and W., was the 23½ of the month, (which was absurd on the face of the thing,) and in a word your cherished pencil-case was an utterly unreliable timekeeper. Nor was this a matter of wonder. Consider the position of a pencil-case in a boy's pocket. You had hard cake in it; marbles kept in your purse when the money was all gone; your mother's purse knitted so fondly and supplied with a little bit of gold, long since—prodigal little son—scattered among the swine—I mean amongst brandy balls, open tarts, three cornered puffs, and similar abominations. You had a top and string; a knife; a piece of cobbler's wax; two or three bullets; a "Little Warbler;" and I, for my part, remember, for a considerable period, a brass-barrelled pocket pistol, (which I would fire beautifully, for with it I shot off a button from Butt Major's jacket;)—with all these things, and ever so many more, clinking and rattling in your pockets, and your hands, of course, keeping them in perpetual movement, how could you expect your moveable almanac not to be twisted out of its place now and again—your pencil-case to be bent—your liquorice water not to leak out of your bottle over your cobbler's wax—your bull's eyes not to ram up the lock and barrel of your pistol, and so forth?

Leap Year.—At a party of young ladies and gentlemen assembled at the residence of one of the most respectable citizens of Wheeling a few evenings since, the conversation turned upon the circumstance of this being leap year, and the privilege of making matrimonial advances, &c. It was proposed that the ladies, or some of them, should take advantage of the quadrennial privilege and propose to some of the gents present, which they did, when one was accepted, and to the consternation of the ladies, the squire was sent for. He came and would have consummated the thing at once, had the gentleman produced the requisite license. The matter was postponed for the present.

Human Color Dependent upon Food.—M. Abbadie's communication to the Professor of Natural History of the Museum of Paris, M. Quatrefages, has startled us. The learned traveler declares the complexion of the human race to be so entirely dependent on the mode of nourishment that he has beheld in Nubia whole races of negroes who, from the entire use of animal food, present as fine a carnation as the inhabitants of Southern Europe. In Algeria it has long been the subject of remark, that the butchers, generally negroes of Kabu, are as fair in complexion as the European settlers, although still preserving their woolly hair.

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The Best Aromatic Tonic ever offered to the Public.

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For further particulars reference is made to the printed circulars.

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IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

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JAMES CLAPP, Assignee of the estate of John S. Wright.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1860.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

STARK & ISHAM, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1860. Samuel J. Smith vs. Newman Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw.

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We own the exclusive right for the sale of

MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.

WADSWORTH & WELLS.

HATS, CAPS,

Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c.

AT WHOLESALE.

1860—Fall Trade—1860.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

35......LAKE ST., CHICAGO......35

Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY and PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants.

FOR THE FALL TRADE

1860.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

28..........LAKE STREET..........28

Have now received an unusually large and complete Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And are prepared to supply Western Merchants Low Prices.

HATS, CAPS,

Furs and Buffalo Robes!

AT WHOLESALE.

E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,

56......LAKE ST., CHICAGO......56

Offer for sale a large and varied assortment of the above goods at low prices for cash and to prompt paying trade.

E. R. KELLOGG. GEO. D. SEARS.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

No. 56..........LAKE STREET..........No. 56

FALL TRADE.—

1860.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

NO. 31 & 33 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Importers and Jobbers of Goods

FOR

MENS' WEAR.

They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers,

BROWN, BLACK, BLUE AND ALL COLORS OF

CASTOR BEAVERS.

SILK AND VALENTIA VESTINGS of all grades and styles.

SATINETTS of all grades and styles.

ALSO

A full and complete stock of

Tailor's Trimmings.

Agents for

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

NO. 23..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 23

CHICAGO, ILL.

Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade.

We are Agents for the sale of

Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes,

In all the States without exception.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

HUGHES, DUPUY & GREHANGE,

IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

341 Broadway, New York, 341.

CROCKERY,

FINE CHINA,

GLASSWARE

Silver Plated & Britannia Ware,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOMAS P. BYRN,

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs.

SCHOOL FURNITURE on hand and to order.

Particular Attention paid to Country Orders.

Wholesale Houses.

No. 37 Lake St. | IRON BLOCK | No. 48 Wabash av.

REMOVAL.

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores in

Burch's Iron Block,

Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions.

Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of

Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.

We shall continue our motto,

"LOW PRICES WIN,"

And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

1860 - - FALL TRADE - - 1860.

H. W. HUNT & CO.,

33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

Ready Made Clothing,

And Dealers in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c.

Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold at The Lowest Prices.

72 LAKE STREET 72

A GOOD PURCHASE

IS

HALF A SALE.

We invite buyers to examine our full and attractive

FALL STOCK

OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

BOWEN BROTHERS.

Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, Crockery, Glass, &c., &c.

TIN PLATE

TINNER'S STOCK,

For sale at Low Prices.

5,000 boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.

4,000 bdls. Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.

500 " Russia Sheet Iron, 1st quality.

200 " Imitation Russia.

500 " Polished German.

250 casks Sheet Zinc, assorted sizes.

10,000 lbs. Braziers' Copper.

15,000 lbs. Copper Pitts.

1,200 bdls. Wire, ass'td Nos. 0 to 20.

10,000 " Annealed Fence Wire.

A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c., &c.

THOMAS S. DICKERSON,

Metal Warehouse,

45......WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO......45

AGENT FOR

Howe's Improved Standard Scales.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

G. C. Cook & Co.,

(Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.)

16 & 18 - STATE ST., - 16 & 18

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

DRIED FRUITS, FISH,

WOODEN WARE, &c.,

Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. Cook & Co.,

16 & 18 - STATE ST. - 16 & 18

1860. Fall Trade. 1860.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

DRY GOODS JOBBERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

AND

HATS AND CAPS.

42 & 44 Lake Street.

The attention of our friends and the Trade generally is earnestly invited to our large and attractive stock, adapted to the FALL TRADE, which we offer at the lowest New York Jobbing prices to cash and prompt paying men.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE

At Wholesale.

95......SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO......95

Corn Baskets.

BROOMS,	TWINES,
BRUSHES,	CORDAGE,
MEASURES,	MATS,
TUBS,	AXE HANDLES,
CHURNS,	WATER PAILS,
BOWLS,	MATCHES,
BATH BRICK,	GUN CAPS.

CEDAR WARE.

Broom Wire, Twine Handles & Tools.

All of which are offered at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES

—BY—

WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,

95 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

JEWETT & BUTLER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery,

NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON,

Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.

18 . . . Lake Street . . . 18

SIGN OF THE SCISSORS,

Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 30..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 30

CHICAGO, ILL.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Scales.

HITCHCOCK'S

Premium Scales!

Manufactured by

ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,

39 So. Canal-st., Chicago.

All kinds of Scales repaired.

Howe's Standard Scales.

THOS. S. DICKERSON,

No. 45 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls.

FAIRBANK'S

PATENT

SCALES!

SOLD BY

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

1860, New Crop 1860.

LAKE STREET MILLS

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 26.

There was a good demand for Eastern Exchange to-day, and rates were very firm at yesterday's advance. The banks sold at 1 per cent. premium; but sales on the street were made at the same figure.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Estimated earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the week ending September 23, 1860:

Passengers .... $[illegible]
Freight .... $[illegible]

Total .... $[illegible]
Corresponding week 1859 .... $[illegible]

Increase .... $[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 26, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

	Flour bls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.	Seed lbs.
By Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By Canal	....	6419	14941	16000	....	37	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	83	685	544	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	2119	800	....	400	....
I. C. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	790	100	300	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	151	[illegible]	4731	435	493	600	16066
C. & N. W. R. R.	1665	[illegible]	....	150	....	765	8178
C. A. & St. L.	....	2150	[illegible]	....	....	....	....
Total	2589	95128	27932	18510	1137	4187	27174

	Wool lbs.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Tal. lbs.	High-wines brls.	Pot's lbs.	Hides lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	....	14	....	50	20	[illegible]
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	....	....	....	78	....	[illegible]
I. C. R. R.	....	40	....	....	50	....	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. R. R.	370	600	....	2260	....	....	6401
C. & N. W. R. R.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1188
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	....	....	16	....	....	170	[illegible]
Total	370	640	30	2260	178	190	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour brls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.	S'ds lbs.
To Buffalo	300	70766	[illegible]	....	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensburgh	....	18800	....	....	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	17300	....	....	....	....	....
To Port Sarnia	....	....	7500	....	....	....	....
Total	300	153306	113740	....	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL YESTERDAY.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Corn, bu.	14,341	Shingles, No.	[illegible]
Wheat, bu.	6,416	Empty barrels	[illegible]
Oats, bu.	[illegible]	Iron, lbs.	[illegible]
Barley, bu.	37	Coal, tons	[illegible]
Shipments.		Salt, bbls.	[illegible]
Lumber, ft.	133,865	Lath, No.	10,000

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Corn, bush.	[illegible]
Lumber, ft.	[illegible]	Wheat, bush.	[illegible]
Wood, cords	685	Flour, bbls.	324
Salt, bbls.	1,500		

The *Anglo Saxon*, with Liverpool advices to the 14th inst., was telegraphed to-day, reporting wheat firm at full rates. Early in the morning, however, several private dispatches were received by operators here from Messrs. Howard & Morgan, at Montreal, which read as follows:—"The Anglo Saxon has arrived. Wheat down 6d, and steady at the decline. Flour declined 1s." This despatch fell like a bombshell on the market, and a panic almost immediately took place, in which large quantities of wheat changed hands, at 82½@83½c for No. 2 Spring in store. As soon, however, as the regular New York dispatches were received a reaction took place, and the market gradually strengthened—closing with heavy transactions at 85c for No. 2 Spring, and 88c for No. 1 Spring. Upwards of 500,000 bushels changed hands during the day, at 87@88c for North-western club in store; 85½@88c for No. 1 Spring; 82½@85c for No. 2 Spring; and 75c for Rejected. Owing to the discrepancy in the dispatches, as stated above, the market was very irregular and unsettled, and several shippers who had orders to buy held off till to-morrow. The flour market to-day was more active but at 5@10c decline. Upwards of 3,000 bbls changed hands at $4 25@4.80 for medium to choice Spring extras, and $3.72@3.75 for good superfine,—the bulk of the sales being at $4 50 for very good extras. Corn was quiet but firm, with sales of about 50,000 bushels at 40c for No. 2 Canal afloat; 38½@39c for No. 1 in store; and 37½@38c for No. 2. Oats were quiet, with sales of about 12,000 bushels, at 21c for Canal afloat, and 22c in bags afloat. Rye quiet. Barley firm, with a good demand and sales at 55@70c, according to sample. Highwines dull. Hides in good demand and steady. Timothy Seed firm but less active—transactions being light at $2.15@2.20.

Freights were firm. The engagements were:—To Montreal, from Kenosha, wheat at 23c; to Buffalo, 12½c for corn; to Oswego, 18c for wheat; and to Port Colborne, wheat at 13c.

MILWAUKEE MARKETS—Sept. 25.—The *Sentinel* of to-day says:

The receipts of wheat to-day, it will be seen, are 76,480 bush—an increase of a few thousand bu over the amount reported yesterday. The market opened very dull, and, in order to effect sales, early in the day a concession of 1c had to be made on the part of holders, but towards noon shippers bought freely at yesterday's prices, and before the close of 'Change an advance of 1c took place on No. 1 spring, which was followed by another advance of ½c in the afternoon. Sales of about 70,000 bu were reported at 80@91c for No. 1 in store; 87@88c for No. 2; 92@93c for Club, 94@95c for Extra, and $1.02@1 05 for white winter. The market closed firmly at the outside figures for No. 1 and No. 1. The sales include a cargo of No. 1 on private terms.

Flour was extremely heavy, buyers not disposed to go outside of $4 50 for the best country brands. About 1,000 bbls were reported at $4 for superfine; $4 50@4 75 for good to choice country extra, and $5 for fancy city.

Coarse grains quiet, with light receipts. Barley was a shade higher, good No. 1 bringing 60c.

Freights were very dull. The schooners Middlesex and Rocket were chartered at 13c for wheat to Buffalo, but shippers were generally holding off for lower rates. The rates at Chicago to-day were 12½c.

BOSTON MARKET—Sept. 22.—Corn Exchange—The receipts since yesterday have been 5620 bbls Flour, no Corn, 3350 bu Oats, and 2000 do Shorts. The demand has been more active, and prices are steady and firm. We quote common brands Western at $5 25@5 50; fancy brands at $5 62½@5 75; extras at $5 80@6; and superior at $6 50@8.75 per bbl, including all kinds. Southern is quiet at $6.25 for fancy; $6 5 @7 for extras; and $7.50@8 50 for superior. Corn is firm at 75@77c for Western and Southern yellow; and 73@74c for Western mixed. Oats are selling at 42@45c per bush for Southern, Western and Canada. Rye is dull, and prices are nominal.

GRAIN IN STORE AT BOSTON.—The *Com. Advertiser* of yesterday contains the following:

STATEMENT showing the amount of grain held in store by the Western Elevating Company, Monday morning, Sept. 24, 1860:

Wheat, spring, bu.	547,874
" Club, bu.	[illegible]
" Red Winter, bu.	[illegible]
" White Winter, bu.	44,776
Total Wheat, bu.	[illegible]
Corn, bu.	[illegible]
[illegible] Corn, bu.	[illegible]
Total Corn, bu.	612,[illegible]
Oats, bu.	11,941
Rye, bu.	[illegible]
Barley, bu.	[illegible]
Peas, bu.	[illegible]
Total Grain, bu.	[illegible]

ALBANY BARLEY MARKET—Sept. 24.—There is more doing in Barley and the market exhibits symptoms of weakness, as the bulk of the transactions were made on p. t. Sales 1500 bu four-rowed State at 81; 700 bu winter at the same figure; 3400 bu Canada East at 85; and 14,500 bu do on p. t.

HAY IN NEW ORLEANS—Sept. 22.—About 1,000 bales Western Hay have been sold during the week at $29@31.00, and some 1200 bales New York at $26@28.00 ₩ ton. The levee was bare of Western at the close, and lots in store were held at $30@32.00 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS—Sept. 20.—Flour—The falling state of the English market induces buyers to hold off for lower rates, but sellers give way very slowly, so that there is not much doing. Sales are almost exclusively confined to Superfine No. 1. We quote extra and double extra at $6.00@7.00; fancy $5.50@5 60; superfine No. 1 $5 45@5.50; No. 2 $4 30@5 35; fine, branded and unbranded, and the coarser qualities are entirely unsaleable. Grain—Wheat, transactions of the week limited. Chicago has been placed at $1.15@1 20; U. C. Spring $1.17½@1 22½. In White nothing has been done. Peas are in good demand at 80@85c. Indian Corn—Two or three cargoes have been placed at 63c. Rye wanted, but none offering, worth 72½@75c. Oats 30@43c. Barley, according to sample 70@80c, selling freely. Provisions—Pork is duller and there is decline from our last quotations. Mess being $21@21.50, Prime Mess $14.50@15, and Prime $13.50@14. Beef—No transactions. Hams and Shoulders without change. Butter in good demand at from 14@16c. Freights—Several vessels have been taken up for Liverpool at 8s 9d to 9s 6d for Grain; 4s to 4s 3d for Flour; 45s for Potash. To Glasgow the rates are a shade higher. No change in steamer's rates.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Sept. 25.—To Liverpool 300 [illegible] ton at 7 32d; 1,500 boxes cheese at 50s; 1,600 bbls flour at 3s. 9d.; 86,000 bush wheat at 11½d in bulk, and 13d in bags; 250 bbls rosin at 3s 6d, and 50 firkins butter, per steamer, at 70s. To London, 3500 bbls flour at 4s. To Havre 5,000 bush wheat at 23c. To Bremen, 1,000 bbls flour at 3s 4½d. The ship Belle of the Ocean, of 966 tons, to Liverpool, with wheat for £2,800, and the ship James Littlefield, to Valparaiso and Callao on private terms.

MONSTER RAFT.—Hersey, Staples & Co. received the largest raft yesterday which ever came down the Mississippi. It contained 1,100,000 feet of lumber and 650,000 shingles and lath. —*Dubuque Herald.*

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, Sept. 26, 1860.

FLOUR—In fair demand. Market firm.

GRAIN—Wheat in active demand for spring and club, and [illegible]

WHISKY—Quiet. Sales [illegible]

CANAL FREIGHTS—[illegible] on flour, 11c on wheat, 10c on corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—[illegible] bbls flour, 24,000 bu wheat, [illegible] bu corn, 13,000 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—[illegible]

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, Sept. 26.

FLOUR—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

British Harvest Prospects.

[From the London Economist.]

A period of dry weather, extending now from Thursday the 30th of August, has considerably improved the harvest prospects, and it is found that though the grain has not this year ripened in due season, still it has ripened; and should we have a dry September, the greater part of our grain crops will be securely gathered into the stock-yards. The harvest, however, is full five weeks later than that of last year, and at least three weeks more backward than is one which are not considered early. As is commonly the case where past apprehensions have been partially relieved, opinion goes into the opposite extreme; predictions that the crops will not fall below the average, and statements that they are better than last year's crops, are freely hazarded. We availed ourselves of two days at Barnet Fair to compare the statements of farmers and others from different parts of the country with each other, and with our own more limited observation. The general results seem to be these. On the very dry soils, the gravels and the sands, which commonly suffer from want of moisture in ordinary summers, the crops are said to be unusually abundant. One farmer, occupying sandy land in Leicestershire, told us that his corn crops had never been so good, and that his roots exceeded anything he had before been able to grow. In Bedfordshire, from the reports of occupiers of similar soils, the crops are very good. On chalk and other light soils, of a character less thirsty than we have before referred to, the plant is often thin, and though the ears are full, they are generally short and not thick set as in seasons when we have a happier combination of rain and sunshine than we have experienced during the past spring and summer. On the wide breadth of land which constitute the clays, the strong loams and the innumerable combinations of clay and gravel with tenacious subsoils, and requiring drainage, the crops will be for the most part deficient.

Exceptions there are, where the land has been well drained and is in clean and good condition, and where the wheat will be much superior to that of last year. Then the heavy straw was much laid, and, being followed by extremely not sunshine, the corn never became completely developed.—And this appears certain, the weight per bushel of wheat throughout the country will be heavier than last year's wheat. It appears that the early white wheats, of which large quantities have appeared in Mark lane, are more sprouted than was generally believed; and it seems that the grain of the wheat crop is considerably riper than the green condition of the straw would indicate; consequently, many farmers began to reap with a, according to ordinary observation, the crop was far too green. This, however, will render it necessary to keep the wheat longer in the field than is ordinary seasons; and the unusual growth of weeds, even on the best farmed lands, will also delay the carrying of the crops. A large sheep feeder remarked to us the other day that he had never known so much sheep-feed on the stubbles as there would be this autumn, from our having had a wet autumn, a wet winter and a wet summer in succession.

These circumstances increase the anxiety of farmers for the continuance of the present dry weather. Peas and beans are large crops, though the beans are not corned at all in proportion to the bulk of straw, while peas have remained too long in the field from constant wet that they are much injured, and much of the crop shed on the ground. As regards roots, the turnips are good on dry land, but on the strong soils there was a difficulty both in preparing the land and afterwards in sowing the seed, while the hoeing of the root crops, even where a plant has been obtained, has been extremely ineffective. Mangold wurtzel, save on the very dry soils, is very bad, the plants even where clean making little or no progress, so that heavy weights cannot be generally grown this year, though the Autumn should prove dry and fine. Where Summer fallows are made the land is in a sad state, no weeds have been killed, and there cannot now be a sufficiently powerful sun to destroy them. If wheat, therefore, is sown on long fallows it must necessarily be very foul.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 26.

FREIGHTS—Quiet but firm. The engagements were as follows: To Montreal: bark West, wheat from Kenosha at 23c. To Buffalo: schr H. H. Brown, corn at 12½c. To Oswego: schr Carthagenian, wheat at 18c. To Port Colborne: schr Carrington, wheat at 13c.

FLOUR—Received, 2,589 brls; shipped, 300 brls. Market 5@10c lower. Sales were: 300 brls "Commercial" at $4 35 del.; 200 brls "McKinney" at $4.50 del; 116 brls good Spring extra at $4.40 del.; 100 brls choice Spring extra at $4.80 del.; 400 brls "Smith Mills" at $4.50 del.; 300 brls "Menominee" do at $4.30 del.; 300 brls "Albany" do at $4.30 del.; 75 brls "Capital" do at $4.40 del.; 100 brls "St. Louis" at $4.62½ del.; 100 brls "Mohawk" at $4.40 del.; 100 brls "Osceola" at $4.25 del.; 200 brls good Spring extra at $4.55 del.; 175 brls medium do at $4.25; 78 brls "Silver" Red Winter at $4.65; 100 brls White Winter at $5.62½; 500 brls good Spring extra (one brand) at $4.50 del.; 80 brls super at $3.72; 100 brls do at $3.75.

MILL STUFFS—3 tons Fine Middlings at $17.00 del.

WHEAT—Received, 95.128 bu; shipped, 153,306 bu. Market opened irregular and lower but closed firm. Sales were: 17,000 bu Northwestern Club on p. t.; 3,000 bu do at 88c in store; 700 bu do at 87c in store; 3,000 bu No. 1 Spring 84½c in store; 18,000 bu do at 86c in store; 20,000 bu do at 86½c in store; 12,000 bu do at 87c in store; 6,000 bu do at 8[illegible] in store; 40,000 bu do at 88c in store; 10,000 bu do on p. t.; 5,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 82½c in store; 75,000 bu do at 83c in store; 15,000 bu do at 83½c in store; 14,000 bu do at 84c in store; 5,000 bu do at 84½c store; 25,000 bu do at 84½c in store; 40,000 bu do at 85c in store; 15,000 bu do on p. t.; 3,000 bu Rejected at 75c in store.

CORN—Received, 27,932 bu; shipped, 113,740 bu. Market quiet and steady. Sales were: 7,000 bu No. 2 Canal on p. t.; 8,000 bu do at 40c afloat; 15,000 bu No. 1 at 39c in store; 1,000 bu do at 38½c in store; 4,000 bu No. 2 at 38c in store; 1,000 bu do at 37½c in store.

OATS—Received, 18,510 bu. Quiet and steady. Sales were: 7,500 bu No. 1 at 21c afloat; 5,000 bu do in bags at 22c afloat.

RYE.—Received, 1,137 bu. Inactive. Sales were: 300 bu No. 1 at 51c del.

BARLEY.—Received, 4,187 bu. Market firm. Sales were: 200 bu prime at 70c on track; 300 bu do at 67c del; 300 bags No. 1 at 60½c on track; 300 bags do at 60c on track; 200 bags No. 2 at 55c on track.

SEEDS.—Received, 27,174 lbs. Timothy Seed in active demand and firm. Sales were: 21 bags prime at $2.20; 18 bags fair at $2.15. FLAX—In good request at $1.25.

HIGHWINES.—Received, 178 brls. Market quiet. Sales were: 100 brls city in lots at 20c; 50 brls do at 20½c.

ALCOHOL—42@45c per gal.

MESS PORK—Firm at $19.50.

LARD.—Nominal at 11½c.

TALLOW.—In demand at 9@9½c.

HIDES—Received, 26,925 lbs. Market steady. Green Salted, 7@7½c; Dry Salted, 10½@12½c; Dry Flint, 13@14c.

ONIONS.—400 bu good at 22c on track.

BUTTER—Dull for common qualities; but prime in good demand. Sales were: 15 kegs good at 11c; 15 kegs common at 10c. Choice Dairy, 12@14c.

EGGS—In fair request at 10c.

POTATOES—Dull at 15@20c per bu.

POULTRY.—Chickens, $1.50@1.75 per doz.

BROOM CORN.—3 tons fair at $65.00—baled.

LIVE STOCK.—Received, 640 Hogs, 30 Beeves. Hogs active and steady. Beef Cattle quiet. Sheep in good demand. Sales were:

200 Hogs averaging	210 lbs at	....	$5.65
48 " "	230 " "	....	5.60
55 " "	243 " "	....	5.40
50 " "	250 " "	....	5 75
20 Beeves	1540 " "	....	3.00

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Sept. 26, 1860.

FLOUR—Flour 5@10c better, but transactions materially restricted by the advance prices insisted upon by holders. Sales 19,000 bbls, $4.75@5.25 for super state, $[illegible]@5.75 for extra state, $5.12@5.25 for super western, $[illegible]@5.70 for common to medium extra western $5.15@5.50 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Market closed rather quiet. Canadian flour a trifle better with limited business doing. Sales 300 bbls at $5.60@5.70 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and unchanged with small sales at $3.50@4.50 for common to choice extra. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Sales 50 bbls Baltimore at $3 95.

WHISKY—Market continues steady with moderate demand. Sales 400 bbls at 2[illegible]@24½c, chiefly at the inside price.

GRAIN—Wheat 1 to 2c higher, but the advanced prices materially check the demand. Sales of 2,600 bushels white Michigan at $1.35@1.45; 12000 amber Iowa at $1.24@1.25; 16,000 No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.21@1.23; 9,000 white Indiana at $1.32@1.35; 23,000 Milwaukee club at $1.20@1.25; 4,000 soft amber western at $1.31; 28,000 winter red western at $1.27@1.29; good to prime $1.30; choice do [illegible]. Rye heavy and declining. Sales 5,000 bushels at 75c. Barley dull and drooping. Corn in limited supply, and the market a shade firmer. Transactions have only been to a limited extent. Sales of 17,500 bushels mixed western at 67c, and small lots at 66½c. Oats in moderate request and unchanged. Prices 37@39c for western Canada and State. Hops firm, with a good demand; sales 200 bales at 27@31c for 1860's.

PROVISIONS.—Pork quiet and unchanged. Sales 600 brls at $19.25 for new mess, $19 for old mess, $14@14.25 for new prime, and $13.25 for old. Beef dull and unchanged. Sales 150 bbls at $4@4.25 for country prime, $5@5.50 for country mess, $7@10 for repacked mess, $10 50@11.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef and beef hams dull and nominal. Cutmeats dull and heavy. Sales 1[illegible] packages at 8½@9½c for shoulders, 5,000 lbs hams at 10c. Lard very quiet, sales 275 bbls at 12½@13½, and small lots 13½. Butter selling at 11½@15 for Ohio, and 14@21 for State. Cheese steady with a moderate business doing at 9@11½ for inferior to firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, and we hear of only 100 bags Congo at 14½c. Sugar in moderate request. Sales 610 hhds Cuba at 6½@7½c; 250 hhds do on private terms; 1763 bxs Havana at 6½c.

STOCKS—Irregular, less active and generally lower. Chicago & R I 78¾; Lacrosse & Mil 1¾; C & T 48¾; G & Chi 78½; Ill C scrip 87½; Panama 128; M S 73½; M C 7[illegible]; Erie 42½; do assented 41½; Reading 48¾; Harlem 22½; do pref'd 13½; Hudson 6[illegible]; N Y C 91¼; N C 6s 9[illegible]; Mo 79½; Tenn 91; Va 92.

New York Cattle Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

BEEVES—Good quality scarce and unchanged in price; poor ½c lower. Market closing heavy; receipts 5,478; extra 9@10; 1st quality, 8½@9¼; 2d do, 7@7½; 3d do, 6½; inferior, 5½@6½; average of all sales, 7½@7¾.

VEALS—Cows unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 12,532; prices better—some say 25c per head.

SWINE—Unchanged, with active demand; receipts, 7,963.

Foreign Markets.

PER ANGLO SAXON.] [LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Flour dull. Wheat firm at full prices. Corn firm.

PROVISION MARKET.—Generally steady.

LONDON, Friday p. m.—Consols closed for money at 93¼.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........Sept. 26.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Grand Haven.
Prop Neptune, Carkey, Buffalo, 90 ton railroad iron, 27 pkgs mdze. 323 pkgs ware, 40 br's molasses.
Bark Clayton, Ross, French Creek, 193 m lumber.
Schr El Tempo, Stubbs, Port Sarnia, 140 cds wood.
Schr Harriet Ann, Mullen, Grand Haven, 64 cds wood.
Schr P Hayden, Peterson, Sand Bay, 100 cds wood.
Schr Acontas, Gibbs, Oswego, 1,[illegible] brls salt.
Schr Sea Star, Reddick, Grand River, 45 m lumber.
Schr Magnet, McGraw, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Gessine, Johnson, Peterson's Pier, 92 cds wood.
Schr Ellen Kent, Reid, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr Albany, Smith, Rourke's Pier, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Sheboygan, 90 cds wood.

CLEARED........Sept. 26.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Alleghany, Stevenson, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Prop West, McGrath, Montreal, 524 brl flour.
Schr Wyandotte, McGraw, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr W H Brown, Warner, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Belle, Hall, Buffalo, 21,900 bu corn.
Schr John Thursby, Seely, Buffalo, 14,600 bu corn.
Schr St. James, Shea, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr E G Gray, Lovell, Port Sarnia, 8,000 bu wheat.
Schr Sovereign of the Lakes, Minor, Ogdensburgh, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Corinthian, Hale, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.

Miscellaneous.

THE WABASH VALLEY.—The Oswego arrived here at 12.30 to-day with the Wabash Valley, the latter working her own engines. She lay in a bad position, resting upon the reef amidships, with deep water fore and aft, and she has consequently been badly used. Her stem is all knocked out, and the planks broken. She is also hogged, and the starboard arch is broken square in two. Capt. Kimball was truly fortunate in saving her.—[Detroit Tribune, 24th.

SHIPWRECK.—We learn by the arrival of the propeller Montgomery, which reached here this morning from Buffalo, that while lying under Long Point during the blow of Friday last, a small Sandusky vessel came to there and reported seeing a brig and a scow cap sized off Rondeau. We shall doubtless soon receive further intelligence as well as other serious disasters. Captains who were outside on Friday night last, report the storm the most violent of this season.

Since the above was received, the Mary Stewart, arrived this morning, reports seeing last evening a mast rising out of water, and fragments of a wreck floating near. This was forty miles above Point au Pelee—identical with the locality reported above.—[Ibid.

☞ A black painted brig was seen Saturday afternoon off Point Burwell, capsized, and four men clinging to the wreck. The propeller Montgomery went on Sunday morning to see if it could find the wreck and save the crew if they had not perished.—Buffalo Express, 24th.

☞ A favorable change in the wind took place Sunday morning, and during the forenoon a large number of sail vessels took their departure for Western ports. Sunday night, however, the wind changed again and blew quite a gale down the lake, and most, if not all, made for some port on the north shore—some getting into Waverly Bay, and others around Point Abino. The schooner William Fiske had got above Erie, when the squall struck her, carrying away some of her rigging, and her captain put her about and headed her for this port. In passing Point Abino about daylight Monday morning, he saw a vessel painted black with white rail go ashore about a mile above the Point.—[Ibid.

BROKE HER SHAFT.—The propeller Mendota, which passed down to-day, reports the propeller Potomac as having broken her shaft on her last trip up, when near Milwaukee. She was towed into that port, where she procures a new one. The Potomac had on board the crew of the Canadian schooner Caledonia, which was sunk on Lake Huron by collision with some unknown propeller.—Detroit Tribune, 25th.

NEW VESSEL.—A snug looking bark made her appearance in port to-day, called the Cleveland, formerly the propeller Cleveland, which has been refitted and modeled into the above rig. She has on board 319 tons coal for Chicago. She arrived here in tow of Capt. Lundy's tug Ives.—[Ibid.

ASHORE.—The schooner Walrus is aground at the Flats. The tug Bruce is working at her.—Ibid.

SUNK.—We learn that the schooner R. B. Hubbard is sunk off South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan, in about twelve fathoms water, in consequence of a collision with the schooner Metropolis of Buffalo. The Hubbard was loaded with grain.—[Ibid.

The bark De Soto cleared for Buffalo yesterday, with 24,0[illegible] bus wheat. This, we believe, with one exception, the largest sail vessel in the lake trade.—[Milwaukee Sentinel.

LARGE CARGO.—The schooner Bermuda, Captain Brownell, arrived this morning from Chicago with a cargo of 19,700 bushels wheat. This is the largest load that ever passed the Welland Canal, or arrived at Oswego.—[Oswego Times.

ARRIVALS AT PORT SARNIA.—By telegraph to Cobourn Bros. & Co.—Sept. 25—Schr Abigail.

[illegible] Sept. 26.—Up—Stmr Forest Queen; props Young America, Lady Franklin, Quincy, Buffalo, Wabash Valley, Ogontz, Fairport, Eclipse, J W Sargent, Sun, [illegible] Officer, H L Lansing, D R Martin, Arcturus, R J Skidmore, Forest [illegible].

Down—Stmr Michigan; props Mary Stewart, Missouri, Mt Vernon; bark E Pratt; brig Bay City; schrs [illegible], F Hill.

Lake Ports.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25—Cleared, schrs Ironsides, Grover, Chicago; H C Winslow, Hurlbert, do.

BUFFALO, Sept. 24—Arrived, props Fountain City, Pease, Chicago; Mendota, Crosby, do; schrs Josephine, Cramer, do. Cleared, prop Niagara, Lathrop, do; bark Hans Crocker, Fitzgerald, do; Cape Horn, Anderson, do; Autocrat, Grover, do.

OSWEGO, Sept. 24—Arrived, bark Indiana, Perry, Chicago; schrs Meridian, Woolcough, do; Bermuda, Stowell, do.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED........Sept. 26.

Resolute, Athens, 30 c rubble stone.
Col. Stearns, Athens, 40 c dimension stone.
Paragon, Lasalle, 4,688 bu corn.
R E Goodell, Ottawa, 4,520 bu wheat.
Lockport, Lockport, 4,3[illegible] bu corn.
Laura Ann, Ottawa, 2,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats, 1,200 bu wheat.
Troubadour, Lockport, 6,000 bu oats.
Rail Splitter, Morris, 3,027 bu corn, 37 bu barley, 600 bu wheat.
W H Brown, Lockport, 40 c rubble stone, 20 c dim stone.
D V Bell, Lockport, 6,000 bu oats.

CLEARED........Sept. 26.

Wing and Wing, Lasalle. 12,000 ft lumber, 10,100 lath, 4,000 empty barrels.
Col. Stearns, Athens, 154 lbs cast iron.
Resolute, Athens, 1 stove.
Garibaldi, Ottawa, 60 tons of coal.
Edinburgh, Marseilles.
Thames, Ottawa.
Troubadour, Lockport.
H Ocoler, Joliet.
S A Douglas, No 2, Seneca, 22,374 ft lumber, 21 m shingles, 643 lbs nails, 367 lbs wrought iron.
Atlanta, Lasalle, 15,400 ft lumber, 4 m shingles, 226 lbs carpenter work.
B A Thorp, Joliet, 22,012 ft lumber, 100 bbls salt, 25 empty barrels.

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4 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,260
8 " "	575	25 " "	1,500
10 " "	725	30 " "	1,675
12 " "	800	35 " "	2,000
16 " "	1100	40 " "	2,300

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☞ In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MCNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; DR. R. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; DR. J. S. SCHULER, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. *Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhea of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water.* Dr. Beck says, "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says, "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. WHITE read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the city of New York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted, are chronic affections of the *digestive and urinary organs,* and some of the *cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhea; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes;* cases of passive hemorrhage, such as *Purpura hemorrhagica,* and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in *cases of low typhoid fevers;* in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœa, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt by continued use to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with the alkaline condition of the stomach, as in *Pyrosis,* or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of *Colica pictonum,* and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In *chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh,* and *humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia* (externally) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in *leucorrhea* and *gleet;* and also in *piles.*

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GRACELAND CEMETERY.—

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BY TELEGRAPH.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important News from Italy and Elsewhere.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO SAXON.

QUEBEC, Sept. 26.—The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool 13th inst., via Londonderry 14th inst., arrived here this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The English funds were heavy on Thursday, and the Paris Bourse showed great dullness. The belief prevails that there will be no general war in Europe, but that some new transaction, like the Villa Franca treaty, will take place during the Autumn.

The English attacking party, at Martard, New Zealand, consisted of 347 men. The natives lay down on the ground until the men were close upon them, when they sprang up, fired their double barrel guns, and met the bayonet charge of their adversaries with the tomahawk, keeping up a hand-to-hand fight. The retreat of the English was so urgent that their dead and a few of the wounded were left on the battle field. It is also reported that the natives took one gun. Great complaints are made against Col. Gould, the commander of the attacking party, for not calling to his aid an additional force, which was said to be in his reach.

The *Times* says that Victor Emanuel finds a formidable competitor in Garibaldi, whose success appears sufficient to overcome any resistance that can be made by the States of the Church, and which brings him into collision with the Austrian power in Venice. Piedmont must make herself mistress of the revolution or give up the lead and follow. There is reason to believe that the Emperor Napoleon sees things from this point of view, and that no danger need be apprehended from France.

ITALY.—Austria has decided not to receive the Neapolitans into any Austrian port.

It is asserted that, without waiting a reply, some 25,000 Sardinian troops entered Umbria on the 11th, and on the 12th 25,000 more.

Sardinian troops attacked and took Pesaro, taking prisoners 1,200 Germans who were in the fortress. Gen. Bella, who commanded the Pope's troops, had ordered the sack of the town.

The German garrison of Orvieto had capitulated to the insurgent. Gen. Goyon leaves Paris for Rome on the 18th, to take command of the French troops.

Gen. Lamoriciere had concentrated his army at Ancona. Several powers had protested against the entry of the Sardinians into the States of the Church as an attack upon international rights. Russia and Prussia protested in the strongest terms, but would take no other steps. Cavour had issued a note explaining the new attitude of Sardinia.

It was asserted that the French army at Rome will be increased to 10,000 men.

A Paris telegram to the London *Post*, dated Wednesday night, says the Piedmontese forces are marching rapidly on Lamoriciere's army, and an engagement is expected to take place to morrow. The Emperor and the French government has used every exertion to prevent an invasion of the Roman States. The relations of France and Piedmont are critical.

It was reported that France has refused to make the slightest concessions to Switzerland in the Savoy affair. Switzerland therefore persists more than ever in considering the question one for the decision of Europe.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.—An interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia, takes place at Warsaw on the 1st of October.

Le Nord says that the statement of an alliance between England, Austria and Prussia, is false so far as Austria is concerned.

SYRIA.—The French army is still encamped at Beyrout. No open disturbances had taken place. The arrival of the prisoners at Constantinople had excited the populace.

CHINA.—Delays caused by the French were still a matter of complaint. Trouble was expected at Canton should the allies receive a check at the North. The rebels had taken possession of the city of Low Kiang, only 25 miles from Shanghai.

INDIA.—All fears of famine in the northwest district of India had passed away. Abundant rains had fallen, and there was every prospect of an average crop.

The Prince at Dwight Station.

DWIGHT STATION, Sept. 24, 1860.—Before the Prince left Chicago on Saturday he visited several places of interest, among which was the Republican Wigwam, the site of old Fort Dearborn and the Marine Hospital.

He reached Dwight at six o'clock in the same car he used on the Michigan Central Railroad. Immediately upon his arrival the whole party turned out for an hour's shooting among the prairie chickens, but found no game, on account of the lateness of the hour.

Yesterday the party attended the Presbyterian church, and at noon a messenger direct from Queen Victoria arrived with letters. The afternoon was spent in reading them and writing replies, which were sent to Chicago by a special locomotive, arriving there in time to connect with the trains East. At half-past five this morning the party again started out to hunt prairie chickens and have not yet returned.

Bachmeyer, the courier, left this morning for the cities on the route. The whole party are in the best of spirits, delighted with the place and wish to stay longer. The Earl St. Germains and suite left Chicago in a special car at nine o'clock this morning, direct for St. Louis.

Bell-Everett Nominations.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Bell and Everett Convention to-day made the following nominations for Congress: First District, Daniel Fisher of Edgartown; Third District, Edmund Tillotson of Dorchester; Sixth District, Otis P. Lord of Salem; Seventh District, Luther V. Bell of Charleston; Eighth District, Winthrop Faulkner of Acton. Judge Marston of Barnstable has received the Bell and Everett nomination for Lieut. Governor, in place of Edward Dickinson declined.

From Nebraska.

OMAHA, N. T., Sept. 25.—It is rumored here that the Pawnee and Sioux Indians have had another fight near the Pawnee Reservation. Thirteen Sioux and one Pawnee are reported killed. The agent, Gillis, has gone out to quell the disturbance.

Judge O. P. Mason and Hon. O. H. Irish spoke here this evening, to an audience gathered from all parts of the Territory. The meeting was enthusiastic, and broke up with three rousing cheers for the People's candidate.

Irrepressible Conflict in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—The Douglas and Breckinridge parties held meetings here last night. During the speech of Judge Halliburton at the Breckinridge gathering, an attempt was made by the Douglas men to break up the meeting. During the melee two Breckinridge men were slightly stabbed. The *Bulletin* calls upon members of the party to be prepared for the future to fight, or shoot, or arrest in the maintenance of their privileges.

Movements of the Baron.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—Lord Renfrew and suite arrived at half-past five on the packet City of Alton. There was a crowd of some 4,000 near the place of landing, but no inconvenience was experienced in passing rapidly from the boat to a carriage, whence his Highness was driven to Barnum's Hotel.

The Prince has expressed himself highly pleased with his tour thus far through the United States. To-morrow he visits the Fair and other places of interest.

Things in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—A murder was committed at the Fair Grounds yesterday; cause principally liquor. Daniel Hazard was arrested charged with the crime.

Bernard Sheran shot on Sunday night by Daniel Quinlan, died on Monday from the effect of the wound. The murderer escaped.

Thatcher was sentenced, at St. Joseph, to 18 years in the Penitentiary for enticing a free negro woman from Kansas and trying to sell her in Missouri.

Capture of Slavers.

NORFOLK, Sept. 26.—A brig, name unknown, but supposed to be the Storm King, has arrived here in charge of Lieut. A. K. Hughes, U. S. N., 31 days from Monrovia. She was captured by the steamer San Jacinto, August 8th, 200 miles off the Congo River, with 619 negroes on board, who were landed at Monrovia. The prize-ship Erie was captured by the steamer Michigan, 8th August, and had arrived at Monrovia with over 860 negroes aboard in charge of Lieut. Don Egan.

The Virginia Democracy.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26.—The Executive Committee of both wings of the Democracy meet here on the 5th of October next and will endeavor to effect a fusion. The *Enquirer* hopes that the union of the two wings will be effected by the withdrawal of Mr. Douglas, but fear that this proposition comes too late. Mr. Yancy addresses the National Democracy on Monday next.

Walker not Shot.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—The schooner Taylor reports that Walker is safe, and will return by the next arrival.

Walker and Col. Rudler would have been released if they had claimed American citizenship or British protection. It is certain they will not be shot, as the British declared they would not permit it.

Steamer Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—The steamer A. B. Chambers, hence for the Missouri river, with a valuable cargo, sunk on Monday night near the mouth of the Missouri. The boat and cargo are supposed to be a total loss. Boat valued at $35,000. Insured for $20,000 in Philadelphia and Harrisburg. No lives lost.

Tom Corwin in Ohio.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, Sept. 26.—Gov. Corwin addressed a large mass meeting here to-day. The mounted Wide-Awakes and wagons made a procession of a mile in length. Corwin addresses the people this evening, and leaves for Pittsburgh in the morning.

Suicide.

FRANKLIN, Ill., Sept. 26.—A German named Tholsted, residing at Ogle, committed suicide by shooting himself yesterday afternoon. Cause assigned, temporary insanity.

Sailing of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The steamship Asia left to-day for Liverpool with 67 passengers and $210,821 in specie.

An Unexplored Island Near Home.

It has been fashionable in the Eastern States, within the last few years, and especially among young men fond of having an adventure during vacation, to take a trip to Labrador in a fishing schooner. This year, the son of one of the proprietors of the New York *Journal of Commerce* joined a party bound for Labrador; and we presume that he is the writer of the following, which appeared in a letter in that journal:

We ran by the uninhabited and comparatively unknown island of Anticosti, (at the mouth of the St. Lawrence.) We have an old skipper on board who visited this strange place, and relates marvelous stories thereof. Yet what he knows is little. There is an old hunter named Peter Gamache, who makes this wilderness one of his favorite haunts. He and a few others could entertain us with descriptions of a land lying within two days sail of our own shores, of which is less known to the world at large than the interior of Africa or Japan. From various sources, I have gathered the following information, which, though of trifling account, is interesting. Anticosti is 122 miles long, and three miles wide in extreme breadth. Its shores are everywhere rocky, and chiefly of limestone. On the north coast are picturesque headlands, which rise to the height of 400 feet. Storms and winds have worn and bleached them to a whiteness which is dazzling when the sun shines upon them, and to the distant vessel they appear like huge icebergs drifting. The island has no good harbors, and mysterious currents set into the land from every direction. Sailors deem it extremely dangerous, and give it a wide berth, especially at the close of the navigable season, at which period many vessels are lost annually. The Canadian Government has built three light houses there, and several provision posts for the relief of shipwrecked crews. On different parts of the shore are finger posts guiding to these places of refuge. The whole island is one of the finest fishing and hunting grounds in the world, and abounds in salmon and trout, and valuable fur-bearing animals—the marten, sable, beaver, otter, black fox, black cat, bear, wolf, &c. It is principally covered with very dense woods of stunted growth, cedars whose tops are so matted that they afford a proper thoroughfare for the small animals. There are no inhabitants except the keepers of the posts and a few hunters who collect furs and salmon for the Quebec market. In summer it is frequently visited by codfishermen, but these seldom go on shore except for water, and hence learn nothing of the interior. The whole island is frozen up from November until May, and is of course inaccessible to vessels. It seems strange that a region so charming to the sportsman and adventurer should not have been more frequently visited.

Miscellaneous.

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FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by Railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

☞ Be particular to mark packages "via PENNA. R. R."

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William st., New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't Philadelphia.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Ag't Philadelphia.
THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. ja7-68-ly

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.

Train leaving Chicago at 8:00 p.m., Detroit at 8:00; arrives at Buffalo at 5:40 p.m., New York at 10:15 a.m., Boston at 4.30; connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo & N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Tickets via this road can be obtained at the Union Depot.
fe14 '60 1y R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6.00am—Lightning Express, (Sundays excepted) arrive at Detroit 5.45 pm. Suspension Bridge 3.30 am, Albany 12.00 pm. New York 5.00 pm. Boston 11.30 pm.

8.00 pm—New York & Boston Express, (except Saturday) arrive at Detroit 7.30 am., Suspension Bridge of Buffalo 5:10 pm., Albany 4:45 am., New York 9:45 am., Boston 1:00 pm.

7:30 am—Cincinnati Express—(except Sunday) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours.

8:00 pm Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday) through to Cincinnati in 14 hours, Louisville in 18 hours.

5:00 pm Train, Saturday, only to Niles.

Sunday Trains 8 pm.

Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

The 8.00 pm. train connect at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points east; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points to Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, 66 Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
H. J. SPAULDING, General Passenger Agent. je12

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, June 1st, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted:

9:45 am and 9:30 pm for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points.

At 9:45 am and 9:30 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate places.

4:00 pm for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points.

At 5:30 pm for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate places. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 9.45 am. train.

Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 pm. train.

☞ Sleeping cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent. jy17-ly

FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT,

Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Janesville, Prairie Du Chien, Oshkosh, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points West and northwest, via—

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Three daily trains leave, viz:—9.45 am.—Day Express. 5.00 pm.—For Rockford, 9.30 pm.—Night Express.

Both express trains go direct through to all points in the Northwest, and connects at La Crosse and Prairie du Chien with steamers for St. Paul, &c.

☞ Passengers for Rockford take the Day Express or 5 pm. train.

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

se15-ly GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Now completed and carry run from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern market at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through.

Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows:

5.40 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (Sundays excepted.)
7.35 P. M.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.)

Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati Direct.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago cars. Sleeping cars accompany each train.

Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Revere House, or at the Depot West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago.

Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

E. P. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.
JAS. W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.
J. J. Houston, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago. sep

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—For Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul.

Morning Line—At 9.45 a. m., arrives at Milwaukee at 1.15 p. m., and La Crosse same evening.

Evening Line—At 6.30 p. m., arriving at Milwaukee at 10.30 p. m. and La Crosse at 10.40 a. m.

Both of these trains connect at La Crosse with Packet Boats for Saint Paul.

Waukegan Train leaves Waukegan at 7 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 9.30 a. m. Leaves Chicago at 5.30 p. m., arrives at Waukegan at 8.15 p. m.

Trains leave Milwaukee at 10.30 a. m. and 8.15 p. m. Arrive at Chicago at 1.35 p. m. and [illegible] a. m.

April 30th, 1860. S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express and Mail leaves at 9.15 a.m. and arrives 5.15 p.m. (Sundays excepted.)

Night Express leaves at 9.15 p.m. (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 5.00 a.m. (Mondays excepted.)

Peru Accommodation, 4.00 pm. Sundays excepted.

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.
W. L. St. John, Gen. Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express leaves 9.45 a.m., Sundays excepted; arrives 4.00 p.m., Sundays excepted....Night Express leaves 9.15 p.m., Saturdays excepted; arrives 5.00 a.m., Mondays excepted....Mendota Accommodation leaves 4.15 p.m., Sundays excepted; arrives 9.00 a.m., Sundays excepted.

C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.
Chicago, April 16, 1860.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL

Fairfield Mills,—300 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
No. 213 South Water st.

Transportation.

ST. JOSEPH AND PIKE'S

Peak Transportation Line.

A. WARREN & CO.,

GENERAL FREIGHTERS TO THE MINES—STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped, to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly forwarded.

A. WARREN & CO.,
St. Joseph, Mo.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

And Western Express Co.

1860.

To Shippers of Freight to and from the West:

Enlarged and better facilities ever presented for the accommodation of Merchants, Shippers, Travelers and Emigrants.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

Having largely increased their Lake facilities, will be prepared, on the Arrival of Canal Goods, to run during the ensuing season between

Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee & Racine

Touching at intermediate ports on the Upper Lakes, the following First-Class SCREW STEAMERS:

MOHAWK,	DACOTAH,
FREE STATE,	GALENA,
TONAWANDA,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	CUYAHOGA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO,
NEPTUNE,	WENONA,
MISSOURI,	MT. VERNON,

Leaving the docks at Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street, Buffalo, EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted), at 7 P. M. And between BUFFALO and DETROIT, via North Shore direct, the

CONCORD,	DUNKIRK,
OMAR PASHA,	SAGINAW,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, SANDUSKY and TOLEDO, the

ARAXES,	EQUATOR,
EUPHRATES,	ECLIPSE,
ORONOTES,	EQUINOX,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, ERIE and CLEVELAND, the

MARY STEWART,	ILLINOIS,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO and GREEN BAY, the

COMET,	ROCKET,

Leaving the Dock foot of Cincinnati street, at 7 o'clock P. M. Which, running in connection with the unequaled Canal facilities of this Company, comprising

150 Boats of the Largest Class,

(Eight of which will leave Buffalo and New York daily,) and with the NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, and WESTERN, SPAULDING'S, and PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESSES over said road, enables them to offer Merchants and Shippers these evidently superior facilities for the transportation of their freight to and from the East and West with reliability and dispatch.

The Western Express,

(Owned and operated by this Company,) will be run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connect with the vessels of this Line, and above Lines of Propellers, for such Freight as may require a more speedy transit than by Canal.

The Cabin and Steerage accommodations of these Steamers have been fitted up expressly with a view to the comfort and safety of passengers.

For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents or Consignees, at the Offices of the Western Transportation Company.

At Erie Basin .... Buffalo.	1 Coenties Slip, New York.
11 State street .... Boston.	9 Astor House, Broadway, New York.
118 Pier .... Albany.	
A. E. Culver .... Utica.	121 River street .... Troy.
Howard & Thurston, Albion.	W. F. Holmes .... Rochester.
J. Hosser & Co. .... Erie.	Dunlap & Gould .... Lockport.
T. N. Bond, } Cleveland.	Stevens & Chase, } Toledo.
Mix & Morris, }	D. B. Smith .... }
J. H. Steel .... Sandusky.	J. A. Hopkins, }
J. L. Hurd & Co. .... Detroit.	Johnson & Hodges,
Hurlburt, Kirkland & Co., Mackinac.	Manitowoc.
	John Hale .... Racine.
J. T. Kirkland .... Sheboygan.	Wm. Leonard, Pike Co., Kenosha.
W. F. Hurd, } Milwaukee.	W. H. Wright & Co., Waukegan.
J. J. Tallmadge, }	
Hathaway & Penn, Green Bay.	Richmond & Co., 1 Clark-st., Chicago.

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent,

FOOT OF STATE ST., CHICAGO.

my16c904-dm

RICHMOND & CO.,

Agents for the

New York Central R. R., Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., Troy & Erie and Troy and Western Lines on the Erie Canal,

and (running in connection with the above) the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line on the Lakes, consisting of

FOURTEEN FIRST CLASS PROPELLERS,

Will contract freight at the lowest rates to and from all the principal points East, via steam on the Lakes and Rail or Canal between Buffalo and Albany.

Also, freight contracted to and from

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA

At Lower Rates than by any other route.

Office No. 1 Clark, cor. South Water-St.

jy20c70-dm

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

—TO—

DETROIT, BUFFALO, SUSPENSION BRIDGE,

Niagara Falls, Albany,

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND,

AND ALL

NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND CANADIAN TOWNS.

☞ For Tickets apply at the Railroad Company's Office, opposite Tremont House, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Freight taken at Lowest Rates

To and from the East.

sel A. WALLINGFORD, Agent.

Banking and Exchange.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE

OF

Liverpool and N. York Packet Ships,

Sailing on the 8th and 24th of each month. NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW STEAMSHIPS, sailing from New York every Saturday, and from Liverpool (calling at Cork) every Wednesday.

DRAFTS ON LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND.

Parties visiting the Old Country, or wishing to send for their friends, can purchase tickets at reduced through rates. Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, and Liverpool, to any amounts. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION,
jy20-c311-1y. 36 Dearborn street.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,

BANKERS,

CHICAGO........ILLINOIS.

44 & 46 LASALLE STREET.

Banking Department

Deposits received on Current Account from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents.

Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect.

We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits in sums not less than five dollars, received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

We buy and sell on Commission either at Chicago, or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Our business connections in Europe being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign banking transactions can be effected through our house with promptness and efficacy, equal to any house in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit at New York Bankers, and Frankfort-on-the-Main, [illegible], Paris, Frankfort on the Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipsig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Bale, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c.

Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend mercantile facilities as by opening credits, &c., &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and care.

☞ Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, [illegible]

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN,

Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c. ja27-dawly

MARSHALL & DRURY,

EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, Moline, Illinois.

DEWITT C. MARSHALL. STEPHEN DRURY.

☞ Collections made and remitted at current rates.

REFERENCES—Park Bank, New York; Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie, New York; J. Young Scammon, Chicago, Illinois; White Bros. Chicago, Ill.; Rockies, Phillips & Co., Oneida, Ill.; B. F. Stout & Co., St. Louis, Mo. ce21tl

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE

Corner of Lake and Clark streets.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.

E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

ja1-ly

MARSHALL COUNTY BANK,

LACON, ILLINOIS.

C. D. CHASE, Cashier. W. F. PALMER, Pres't.

Collections made in Marshall and adjoining counties and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment.

my12c1m

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,

Having returned to their old stand,

CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,

Will continue their business as

Bankers and Exchange Dealers.

Exchange on all parts of Europe.

EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN C. ANDREWS.

[feb1, '60]

BANK OF FOND DU LAC,

FOND DU LAC,

WISCONSIN.

E. H. LOWRENCE, Cashier......A. G. RUTHER, Pres't.

Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange. ap25-ly

MARINE BANK,

CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO

Capital $500,000.

R. F. CANVER, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union. [illegible]

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank

OF

WEARE, CARPENTER & CO.,

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

JOHN WEARE. S. D. CARPENTER. [illegible]

Refer to Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Chicago; E. G. Adams & Chicago; Read, Drexel & Co., Bankers, New York. [illegible]

HOT CORN WILL NOT PAY.

SYLVESTER MARSH, manufacturer of and dealer in Calcutta Dried Grain Meal, Hominy, &c. The Meal is superior in quality, and will keep for years in any climate. Cargoes of Corn for Foreign shipment dried so as to preserve its original quality to any port on the Globe. Office of Calcutta Grain Drier, north end of Rush street bridge.

CIRCULARS tastefully got up at PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark st.

Commission Merchants.

Blatherwick, Worthington & Co.,

General Commission Merchants,

176 North Jefferson street. P. O. Box 2781, Chicago.

Orders from the country for the purchase of Merchandise of every description, promptly attended to.

LELAND & MIXER, Packers

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Opposite Michigan Central Freight Depot, foot of South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Would invite attention to their new Packing Rooms and Store, and from the opening of the Packing Season, will have constantly on hand a full supply of BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c., and their PREMIUM SUGAR CURED HAMS. Orders for Packing are solicited.

W. LELAND. [se16] C. H. S. MIXER.

HILLIARD, MITCHELL & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 142 South Water Street,

(Hilliard's Block, Chicago.)

L. P. HILLIARD | W. W. MITCHELL | E. M. [illegible]

EDWARD SACKET,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 186½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.

REFER TO Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co. Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Perkins, Hopkins & Co., Chicago; Geo. Reed & Co., New York; J. Whitney & Co., Philadelphia; F. Folger & Co., New Orleans.

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE,

On Market street, between Lake and Randolph, Chicago.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

SAMUEL A. FORD. [se27d-ly] NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale and purchase of

Flour, Grain, Grass Seeds, Provisions, Hides, Etc.

Office 126 South Water street, Pomeroy's Buildings.

JAS. D. BAILIE. T. H. SEYMOUR.

Post Office Drawer 2282, Chicago.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Blair & Co.; Jas. Gen. Frt Ag't C. B. & Q. R. R.; T. H. SEYMOUR, late Gen. Frt Ag't C. & N. W. R. R.; J. D. BAILIE, late of firm of Jno. Gilbert & Co.

PITKIN & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

119 SOUTH WATER ST.

JAMES L. GATES. ALFRED H. PITKIN. } [jy 20 '60 ly] CHICAGO.

E. B. STEVENS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on Consignments.

NO. 229 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

P. O. BOX 2969.

E. B. STEVENS. [au21-c9-1-1m] G. O. FISK.

NORTON, ROBB & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES AND FISH,

And General Commission Merchants,

No. 16 River street, Chicago, Ill.

HORACE NORTON, CHAS. ROBB, E. L. [illegible]

ap27-c39-1yr

ALLEN HOWES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

135, South Water Street,

june12, 1860-1yr CHICAGO.

S. HOLMES & SON,

Beef and Pork Packers,

AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

Office, No. 12 River Street,

PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO.

Dealers in Beef, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, Lard, Tallow, &c.

☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. ☜

REFER TO Sankey and Business Men generally of Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, and Chicago Bank; Jno. Forsythe, Geo. Iacone, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, Chicago, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.

SAM'L HOLMES. [se9-d3-6m] M. V. B. HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON,

Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant,

No. 24 South Water street.

(Agent for the Fulton Bolt Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.)

Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

ap18

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,

Commission Merchants, No. 213 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Grass Seeds, Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Fairfield Dried Corn Meal.—Refer to K. L. Tinkham & Co., Chicago, Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. [illegible] street, Chicago.

G. SPAFFORD. [illegible] D. STEWART. [illegible]

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 3, under new Board of Trade Rooms, South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Orders filled with care and dispatch. ☜

Liberal Advances made on Consignments to our address in Chicago, Buffalo, or Oswego.

my10c304-gm E. G. WOLCOTT. D. W. TICKNER.

J. B. THOMPSON & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 253 South Water Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission.

au16-c41 3m

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of

GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,

No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on Consignments. F. V. CHAMBERLAIN. N. W. SEYMOUR.

CHADBOURNE & WETHEREE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

212 South Water street,

Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and other produce, on commission. Liberal allowance on property.

A. S. CHADBOURNE. [ap18 c1180m] C. P. WETHEREE.

GRIFFIN BROS. 1860.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

5 Pomeroy's Building,

Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago.

☞ ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. ☜

E. F. GRIFFIN..........mh28 '60ly..........J. GRIFFIN.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

No. 2, Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark Sts.

CHICAGO.

Dealers in every description of Country Produce,

ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY.

REFER TO

George Smith & Co., Chicago; Sturges, Buckingham & Co., [jy16-ly] Chicago.	Munger & Armour, Chicago; James Mitchell & Co., [illegible]

TURPIN, LAKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 183½ South Water street, Chicago.

V. A. TURPIN, WALLIS LAKE, D. I. LAKE.

jy16-ly

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Lime, Water-lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c. No. 226 and 230 South Water Street.

A. J. NEELY. S. F. LAWRENCE. W. S. [illegible]

mh18 '60ly

WRIGHT & WHITNEY,

Commission Merchants. Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Salt, and all other kinds of produce. Cash advances made on Grain, Flour and Highwines, in store, or for shipment and sale in Eastern Markets. Office No. 183½, 2d Story Aiken's Block, South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

J. C. WRIGHT. [ap14 '60ly] S. P. WHITNEY.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 200½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading or property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., and Marine Bank.

J. M. WILLIAMS. [jal '60 ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CULVER & COMPANY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

218 South Water Street.

B. F. CULVER. [dec9'59] G. E. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark-st., Chicago.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments. ☜

REFERENCES—Flint & Wheeler, Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jacob Parker, Esq., Cutter & Hines, Boston.

ap18-ly

Tucker, Randolph & Carter,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Loomis' Building,

Cor. Clark and South Water street, Chicago. Give their personal and exclusive attention to the Commission business.

JOS. E. TUCKER. CHAS. RANDOLPH. SAM'L B. CARTER.

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

134 South Water Street, Chicago.

JACOB WELLER. [illegible] A. MELLEN.

Cash advances made on Bills of Lading, Property in Store, and on Shipments to our friends East and West.

WEBSTER & BAXTER,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office 197 Kinzie Street.

We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce in this market.

GEO. WEBSTER. [ja30-ly] B. F. BAXTER.

SHACKFORD & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill.

Give exclusive attention to the business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS, buying and selling for other parties ONLY.

☞ Liberal advances on property to be sold or for Shipment East.

SAML. SHACKFORD. [aug9-daly] [illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 South Water Street, Chicago.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of

PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND SEEDS,

No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago.

WATSON V. COE. [illegible]

oc26'59-ly

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Pork, &c. No. 15 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Rondout and Waterville Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. [mh16-c39-ly]

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. [illegible] South Water street, Chicago.

[illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 186 South Water street, Aiken's Block, Chicago.

[illegible]